



Daily Report

East Asia

**FBIS-EAS-89-119
Thursday
22 June 1989**

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-119

CONTENTS

22 June 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

Japan

Report on Telecommunications Talks With U.S. [KYODO]	1
High-Level Defense Consultations Planned [KYODO]	1
U.S. Envoy Calls on Okinawan Press Officials [KYODO]	2
Defense Chief Speaks on Okinawa-Related Issues [OKINAWA TIMES 17 Jun]	2
Uno Expresses Regret Regarding Events in PRC [KYODO]	3
Regrets Shanghai Executions [KYODO]	3
Aid to China Frozen in Wake of Executions [KYODO]	4
Independent Policy Stressed in China Dealings [KYODO]	4
Prudence Urged in Imposing Sanctions [KYODO]	4
Official on Possible Anti-Japanese Xenophobia [KYODO]	5
Eight Chinese Students Get Passport Extensions [KYODO]	5
Foreign Minister To Attend Cambodian Conference [KYODO]	6
Another Group of Vietnamese Boat People Arrive [KYODO]	6
LDP Member To Pay 14-Day Visit to DPRK [KYODO]	6
Takeshita Visits Recuperating Abe in Hospital [KYODO]	6
Uno Launches LDP Political Reform Panel [KYODO]	7
Poll Puts Uno Support at 22.8 Percent [KYODO]	7

North Korea

Daily Alleges U.S. Meddling in Others' Affairs [KCNA]	7
Trade Union Group Demands U.S. Withdrawal [KCNA]	7
14 July Red Cross Talks With South Proposed [Pyongyang Radio]	8
Festival Committee Spokesman Issues Statement [KCNA]	9
Group Demands Students Be Allowed To See Festival [KCNA]	10
Various Rallies Held in South [KCNA]	10
Committee To Help Overseas Koreans Attend Festival [KCNA]	10
Another Student Found Dead in Kwangju [KCNA]	10
Overseas Paper Calls for Struggle Against No [KCNA]	11
South Defector on People's View of Kim Il-song [KCNA]	11
Ho Tam Greets Vietnamese Leader at Airport [KCNA]	11
Foreign Delegations, Guests Arrive for Festival [KCNA]	11
Ethiopian Head Answers Questions About Festival [KCNA]	12
Cho Se-ung, Others Attend Book Exhibition [KCNA]	12
Paper Anniversary of Signing Bulgaria Treaty [KCNA]	13
Kim Il-song Inspects Study Rooms, Gymnasium [Pyongyang Radio]	13
Further Report [KCNA]	13
Hong Si-hak Attends Vinalon Complex Rally [Pyongyang Radio]	14
Pak Nam-ki Addresses Builders Rally [Pyongyang Radio]	14

South Korea

Annual Security Meeting Scheduled With U.S. [YONHAP]	16
U.S. Embassy Blamed for Leaking Kwangju Report [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	16
Further Reaction to U.S. Reply [YONHAP]	17
Chonminyon Rejects U.S. Answers on Kwangju [Seoul Radio]	18
South May Accept Parliamentary Talks Proposal [YONHAP]	18
South Likely To Agree to Red Cross Talks [YONHAP]	18
Chondaehyop Seeks Contact With North Student [Seoul TV]	18

Government Forbids Press Coverage of Youth Festival [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	19
Christian Youth Group May Go To Festival [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	19
Students End Occupation of Korea University [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	19
Ship Sails to China on Direct Sea Line [YONHAP]	19
Prudence Advised in Making Investments in USSR [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	20
Soviets Sign Contract for 6 Ships With Hyundai [YONHAP]	20
Travel Procedures to Communist Countries [YONHAP]	21
No Asked To End DJP Boycott of Probe Committee [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Jun]	21
Opposition Leaders Meeting Called Off [YONHAP]	21
Daewoo Shipyard Labor Dispute Ends 22 June [YONHAP]	21
Sabuk Coal Mine Labor Dispute Settled [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	22
Three Teachers Fired for 'Leftist Education' [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	23
Kwangju Prosecutor Testifies in Yi Death Probe [THE KOREA TIMES 22 Jun]	23
Police Arrest Chonminnyon Co-Chairman [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Jun]	23
Deputy Premier Urges Control of Wage Hikes [YONHAP]	23
Government To Set Up National Wage Committee [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Jun]	24

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Aung San Suu Kyi Detained for 'Disturbances' [Rangoon Radio]	25
Protestor Killed; Suu Kyi Released [KYODO]	25
Over 33,000 Schools Reopen Nationwide [Rangoon Radio]	25
Khin Nyunt Speaks on Reconstruction Task [Rangoon Radio]	26
Council Amends Law on Printers, Publishers [Rangoon Radio]	26
Report on Surrender of Insurgents in May [Rangoon Radio]	27

Cambodia

Chea Sim Meets Authorities, People in Kandal [Phnom Penh Radio]	27
Sar Kheng Tours Preah Vihear Province	28
Chairs Party Meeting [Phnom Penh Radio]	28
Meets With People of Kulen District [Phnom Penh Radio]	28
Promotes Combatants [Phnom Penh Radio]	29
Article Urges Building Up Armed Forces [Phnom Penh Radio]	29
Thach Remark on Austria as Model Endorsed [Radio VODK]	31
Proposed Composition of UN Control Mechanism [Radio VONADK]	31
VODK Urges 'Well-Balanced' Government	31

Laos

Nouhak Phoumsavan Explains Assembly Role	32
Part 1 [PASASON 1 Jun]	32
Part 2 [PASASON 2 Jun]	33
Trade Delegation Returns From Foreign Visits [KPL]	34
Indian Envoy Presents Aid to Phoumi Vongvichit [KPL]	35

Philippines

Bases Labor Agreement Talks Resume With U.S. [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 22 Jun]	35
Hong Kong Investors Investigate Possibilities [KYODO]	35
Chinese Nationals Want To Invest, Stay in Manila [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Jun]	36
21 Refugees From China Land in La Union [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Jun]	36
Government To Monitor Activities of 'Peaceniks' [Quezon City Radio]	37
Official Claims Israeli Aid Poses Problem [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 21 Jun]	37
Government To Seek Land Reform Fund in Tokyo [Manila Radio]	37
Overseas Employment Among Top Dollar Earners [Manila Radio]	38
Release of \$100 Million World Bank Loans Sought [THE MANILA TIMES 15 Jun]	38
Editorial on Impact of Letter of Intent to IMF [THE MANILA CHRONICLE]	38
Japan To Ease Import Tariffs on Coffee, Bananas [BUSINESS STAR 22 Jun]	39

Aquino Addresses Mayors on Decentralization [Quezon City Radio]	39
Aquino Spells Out Antigraft Measures [Quezon City Radio]	41
Aquino Orders Stricter Discipline in Military [Quezon City Radio]	42
Ramos Reacts to Report on Army in Civilian Posts [MANILA STANDARD 15 Jun]	43
Antigraft Court Charges 9 Generals With Graft [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Jun]	43
1,000 Soldiers Dismissed From Service Last Year [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 22 Jun]	44
Ramos Says Number of Cagui's Exceeds Plan [Manila Radio]	44
Resignation of Agrarian Reform Secretary Sought [Quezon City Radio]	44
Economic Planning Body Requests Aquino Support [Manila Radio]	45
5,000 Students Demonstrate Against Tuition Hike [Quezon City TV]	45

Thailand

Column Evaluates Benefits of U.S.-Thai Exercise [BAN MUANG 21 Jun]	45
Burmese Army Group Observes War Games [THE NATION 22 Jun]	46
ASEAN Consensus on Indochina Urged [THE NATION 21 Jun]	46
Columnist Denies PRC Pressure on Reporting [XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO 19 Jun]	47
Chawalit Denies Moves Against Amendment Change [THE NATION 21 Jun]	48
Bank Reports on Sustained Economic Growth [TNA]	49

Vietnam

28 Sets of MIA Remains Handed Over to U.S. [Hanoi Radio]	49
2,353 Remain Unaccounted [AFP]	49
U.S. Talks on Emigration From South To Resume [AFP]	50
21 June National Assembly Session Recapped [Hanoi Radio]	50
Conclusion of Council of Ministers Report [Hanoi Radio]	50
June Issue of Military Journal Reviewed [Hanoi Radio]	52
Thach Agrees To Cambodia Talks in Paris [AFP]	53
Anniversary of Cambodian Army Day Celebrated	53
Cambodian Attache Issues Statement [Hanoi Radio]	53
Contribution of Youths Noted [Hanoi Radio]	54
Nguyen Quyet Greets Bou Thang [Phnom Penh Radio]	55
Nguyen Thanh Binh Departs for North Korea [VNA]	55
Do Muoi Receives DPRK Economic Delegation [VNA]	55
Economic Commission Established [VNA]	55
Civil Aviation Cooperation With USSR Honored [VNA]	56
NHAN DAN Hails Cooperation [VNA]	56
Soviet Experts Honored for Distinguished Services [VNA]	56
OANA Executive Board Meeting Concludes [VNA]	56
UN-Assisted Symposium on Agriculture Opens [VNA]	57
Correction to 20 June Assembly Session	57

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Government Urges Joint Sanctions Against PRC [KYODO]	58
Hawke Condemns Executions [Melbourne International]	58

Marshall Islands

President Concerned Over U.S. Nuclear Waste [Melbourne International]	58
---	----

New Zealand

Lange Plans To Protest PRC Executions [AFP]	58
Marshall Meets Chinese Envoy [AFP]	58
Government Orders Soviet Research Ship To Leave [AFP]	59

Papua, New Guinea

Bougainville Under Martial Law Starting 26 June [AFP]	60
Military Court Reinstates Dismissed Soldiers [Melbourne International]	61

Japan

Report on Telecommunications Talks With U.S.
*OW2206004089 Tokyo KYODO in English 2352 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, June 21 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno's special envoy on Wednesday criticized the United States for allegedly trying to achieve an agreement on telecommunications business under the threat of retaliation.

Ichiro Ozawa, a former deputy chief cabinet secretary, leveled the criticism during an hour-long meeting with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills.

But both Ozawa and Hills emerged from the meeting smiling broadly amid growing expectations that the two giant trading partners could settle the dispute over cellular telephones and third-party radio communications in a few days.

Hills told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that her talks with Ozawa were "very constructive and positive." But she declined to speculate on the outcome of the ongoing telecommunications talks.

Ozawa said there are still several issues to be worked out before a final resolution of the matter.

Asked how long the current negotiations here will last, the veteran Japanese troubleshooter said, "endless." He did not elaborate.

Japanese sources said both sides expressed determination to resolve the telecommunications row before the U.S. is required to resort to punitive action under the 1988 trade law.

Ozawa told Hills that Japan "deeply deplores" the American action in proceeding with the talks under a threat of retaliation, according to a Japanese participant in the meeting.

Uno's emissary also emphasized that Japan is not violating telecommunications agreements reached under the formula of market-oriented, sector-selective (MOSS) talks, the Japanese official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Hills responded that the U.S. expects the current talks with Japan to produce specific results. Failure by Tokyo and Washington to reach agreement through the current high-level consultations would lead to a big disappointment in the U.S., Hills reportedly told Ozawa.

But neither party tried to discuss "legal aspects" of the MOSS agreements or whether or not Japan has been in violation of the pacts, a Japanese official told reporters.

The official said one of the most contentious issues concerns the allowing of an American cellular telephone system into the Tokyo market.

Japanese negotiators insisted that it is "technically possible" for the American Motorola system to operate in the lucrative market if pertinent equipment is attached to the system.

U.S. trade officials are seeking additional radio spectrum allocation to make the Motorola system operative, the Japanese official said.

Ozawa met Hills after several hours of talks with Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Linn Williams at his hotel.

Ozawa and Williams resumed negotiations Wednesday evening in what a senior Japanese official called a "last-ditch effort" to iron out differences between the two countries.

In his meeting with Hills, Japanese officials said, Ozawa explained that the Japanese Government under former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita settled part of the disputes over farm trade, construction and other issues with the U.S. via "joint efforts" and in a spirit of "mutual trust."

Hills insisted that the U.S. trade policy is aimed at removing barriers to the Japanese market. "I want to send a good signal to the American people," a Japanese official quoted her as telling Ozawa.

Under the U.S. trade law, Hills is required to impose sanctions on selected Japanese products on July 10 if the U.S. fails to win satisfactory concessions from Japan.

High-Level Defense Consultations Planned
*OW2106071989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0546 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan and the United States agreed on Wednesday to hold defense consultations both at the top and working levels as early as possible, Japanese Defense Agency officials said.

Japanese State Minister for Defense Taku Yamasaki and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost agreed to set the dates for the defense talks through working-level contacts.

Armacost, who visited the new Defense Agency director general at his office, said there was a need for bilateral defense consultations now that both countries had seen a changeover of power this year, according to the officials.

Yamasaki told Armacost that he hopes to meet U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney to reconfirm the U.S.-Japan alliance and to deepen the relationship of trust between the two countries.

Soon after succeeding Kichiro Tazawa as Defense Agency chief on June 2, Yamasaki said he wanted to visit Washington at an early date.

But he postponed the visit for some time because of the upcoming election for the House of Councillors, set for July 23, Defense Agency officials said.

U.S. Envoy Calls on Okinawan Press Officials
*OW2206070689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1447 GMT
19 Jun 89*

[Text] Naha, June 19 KYODO—U.S. Ambassador to Japan Michael Armacost met with Okinawan newspaper officials here on Monday in an apparent effort to seek local understanding of the need for U.S. military bases on southern Japanese islands.

His visit to the newspaper offices during his two-day Okinawan tour followed expressions of opposition by local residents to the U.S. military presence in Okinawa.

Armacost also met with Governor Junji Nishime, who relayed concerns among local residents over the presence of U.S. military bases here. The bases occupy a large part of the island prefecture.

Recent revelations that U.S. forces discarded an atomic bomb off the coast of Okinawa in the early 1960s came after a series of helicopter crashes and stray bullet incidents which have aggravated tensions between residents and the military.

The U.S. envoy spoke with senior staff at the OKINAWA TIMES and the RYUKYU SHIMPO about the base problem, asking for residents' understanding and pledging to keep damage to a absolute minimum. This is the first time a U.S. ambassador has called at the Okinawan newspaper offices.

Armacost will inspect U.S. bases on the islands on Tuesday before flying back to Tokyo.

Defense Chief Speaks on Okinawa-Related Issues
*OW2206070089 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese
17 Jun 89 Morning Edition p 3*

[Text] Tokyo—Director General of the Defense Agency Taku Yamasaki, at a news conference with OKINAWA TIMES and other Okinawan papers [date not given], said that he "wants to pursue defense policies with the understanding and cooperation of the nation." Speaking about defense-related issues, he added that he "wants to respect the wishes of the prefectural people on issues related to Okinawa."

Commenting on the many accidents and incidents that have occurred involving U.S. forces on Okinawa, he indicated his ambitious intention "to request for actions

to prevent the recurrence of such accidents and incidents" when he visits the United States in August. He also expressed his thoughtful regard for Okinawa, saying, "I want to do everything I can for Okinawa."

[Question] Could you talk about your aspiration as director general of the Defense Agency, please?

Director General Yamasaki: Defense is a basic matter. I will do my best for it. But I would like to pursue defense policies with the understanding and cooperation of the nation. I have a similar view regarding Okinawan issues; I want to respect the wishes of the people of the prefecture.

[Question] Please comment on the issue of readjusting and reducing the U.S. forces bases on Okinawa.

Director General Yamasaki: I have been to Okinawa a number of times, and have personally witnessed how densely the areas of U.S. base facilities are concentrated.

For the government, there are two tasks to be carried out: The accomplishment of the objectives under the security treaty and the execution of the Okinawa Promotion and Development Plan. Plans for readjusting and merging the bases have been carried out while harmoniously balancing these two tasks. I would like you to know that we also face the problem of having to take into account the interests of landowners as much as possible.

When Governor Nishime visited the United States last year, he called for the reversion of some facilities on Okinawa, and the Japan-U.S. Joint Committee is studying possibilities of complying with his proposals; for example, with regard to port facilities in Naha, pipelines between Urasoe and Ginowan, the air base in Futenma, an auxiliary airbase on Ie Island, Camp Zukeran's Awase Golf Course which lies in an area needed for resort development, the Okuma Rest House, and the Onna Communications Station.

[Question] Please comment on the accidents involving U.S. forces on Okinawa while training, and on damages caused by bases.

Director General Yamasaki: There was another U.S. helicopter crash accident very recently. I conveyed my condolences (to the U.S. side) in this connection, but at the same time I also requested that measures be taken to prevent the recurrence of such accidents.

If we review the occurrence of accidents (among U.S. forces), we see that about 90 percent are traffic accidents. Where criminal cases are concerned—with which we are more concerned than with other areas—their rate has gone down to about 4.4 percent from about 10 percent 5 years ago. We must welcome this situation. But I would like to request that further measures be taken to prevent such accidents or incidents. I would like to bring up that point once again when I visit the United States (around August).

[Question] Locally, objections are voiced against the construction of new training facilities even though they are located within provided facilities.

Director General Yamasaki: Under the treaty, it is authorized to do construction within provided facilities. But I will take the residents' sentiments into full consideration and make efforts to secure their understanding as much as possible. I would like those in charge of these facilities to do the same. I will convey this to the U.S. forces.

[Question] You have visited Okinawa a number of times in the past.

Director General Yamasaki: I have visited Okinawa several times. My first visit was in 1970 when I came to watch the government elections following Okinawa's reversion to Japan. We fully understood the feelings of the prefectural residents at that time. I realized then that we had to make efforts for Okinawa's development both materially and morally, giving special political considerations to it. This realization has been with me ever since.

I have many acquaintances in Okinawa, and politicians on the mainland of Japan are very familiar with the situation in Okinawa.

We owe much to the people of Okinawa. I want to do everything I can for Okinawa. I would like to respond to the feelings of the Okinawan people.

Uno Expresses Regret Regarding Events in PRC
*OW2106115689 Tokyo KYODO in English 1123 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday expressed again his regret over China's stepped-up crackdown on pro-democracy students and citizens.

Uno, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' Finance Committee, said the crackdown is basically China's internal affair but that it is incompatible with the position of Japan which is a democratic state.

Replying to Komeito member Atsuo Ota, the prime minister also said that he does not want to interfere in the matter and hopes to prevent China from being isolated from the international community.

Later in the day, Uno said told reporters that he has not yet received reports from the Foreign Ministry about the execution of three men convicted of setting a train on fire.

Regrets Shanghai Executions

*OW2206025289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT
22 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday expressed strong regret at the execution on Wednesday of three Chinese men convicted of setting a train on fire in Shanghai earlier this month at the height of student-led protests.

Uno said he is extremely sorry to see such a development amid the rising international sentiment against the crackdown in China, noting that Japan has long backed China's reform and open-door policies.

The prime minister, talking with reporters briefly at his official residence, said he does not have any sanctions against China in mind at this point.

The Shanghai train was set on fire after it plowed through a group of demonstrators setting on the tacks killing six of them.

Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' Foreign Affairs Committee, called the executions, "extremely disappointing."

"Even though (the executions) fall in the bounds of the Chinese legal judgment, (Japan) cannot help but find (them) disappointing," Mitsuzuka said.

Mitsuzuka also said Japan hopes that China will "lend an ear to international opinion" and exercise self-restraint towards the dissident movement.

Mitsuzuka expressed disappointment at the way the situation has developed in light of the success of China's economic reform program, which he said has drawn praise from around the world.

Komeito Diet member Akira Kuroyanagi called on the government to "talk straight and stern" with China, as the United States and Western European countries have done to try and avert further executions.

But Mitsuzuka responded that Japan is in a different position than those countries by virtue of its geographical position neighboring China.

The foreign minister ruled out both "direct or indirect" sanctions against China, saying, "if it came to sanctions, the Chinese side would think 'even our most trusted (partner) Japan?'"

He said that Japan is worried about getting caught up in the worsening of relations between China and other countries.

Aid to China Frozen in Wake of Executions
*OW2106131789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1301 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan cannot help freezing economic assistance projects in China in the wake of the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, a top Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official's comment came following the execution of three men convicted of setting a train on fire in Shanghai during the crackdown earlier this month.

The official did not specify projects to be suspended but indicated 14 development projects financed by a 470 billion yen loan extended between 1984 and 1989 may be affected.

The Japanese Government will await international developments before deciding what to do about a loan package of 810 billion yen, which former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita promised to extend between 1990 and 1995, the official said on condition of anonymity.

Independent Policy Stressed in China Dealings
*OW2106130289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japan does not tow the line of the United States in dealing with China, a high-level Japanese Foreign Ministry Official said Wednesday.

"Japan has its own China policy, and it is only natural that events in China are dealt with differently by neighboring countries than by faraway countries," the official said on condition of anonymity.

The official's comments were in response to a question asking whether Japan would follow the U.S. in suspending high-level contacts and opposing new international lending to China to protest its crackdown on pro-democracy dissidents.

But he added that as a member of the global community, Japan should heed international opinion toward events in China.

The official expressed surprise at the harsh reaction among the Japanese populace to the bloody events in Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

Such a strong reaction would have been "unthinkable" some years ago in light of the ultra-cautious approach to China that Japan has adopted in the post-war period, he said.

The official saw the dramatic change in attitude as an example of the power of the broadcast media, which brought shocking images of the Tiananmen Square crackdown to Japanese television screens.

"The print media just doesn't stir up the same degree of emotion," the official said.

The official noted with irony the silence that reigned at the time of the bloody suppression of the Tibetan uprising and during the cultural revolution, in which "tens of thousands died."

The official expressed chagrin that it has proved so difficult to get accurate information on which to assess the situation in China, not only for Japan but for countries like the U.S. and Britain as well.

He commented that wild speculation in the Hong Kong press added to the confusion with unfounded rumors that Deng Xiaoping was ill, dead, or had been stripped of power.

On the death sentences passed on Chinese dissidents, the official said Japan must consider that other countries have values which differ from those of Japan, and that their judicial systems are often a reflection of their culture.

The official expressed concern about what he called "the u-turn phenomenon" in which Japanese business people who followed the government's advice to evacuate China streaming back despite the fact that the advisory still stands.

Prudence Urged in Imposing Sanctions
*OW2106110789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—A top Finance Ministry official Wednesday called for "prudence" in deciding whether to impose economic sanctions on China for its crackdown on the pro-democracy movement, noting that China is a neighboring nation.

The official, requesting anonymity, said that Japan is in a difficult position as it considers whether to extend new Official development assistance (ODA) loans to China.

But he added that the government will decide "on a case-by-case" basis on whether to implement ODA already pledged to China.

Meanwhile, Bank of Japan [BOJ] sources stressed the need for Japanese commercial banks to exercise prudence in extending new loans to China, taking account of world opinion and the actions of international organs like the World Bank.

The sources noted favorably that Japanese financial institutions are generally very cautious in extending new loans.

As to annual reciprocal director-level exchange visits between the Japanese Central Bank and its Chinese counterpart, they said "the plans are yet to be studied. We have a clean slate on the matter."

BOJ was scheduled to send several directors to the People's Construction Bank of China this year.

Official on Possible Anti-Japanese Xenophobia
*OW2106114389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—The rising friction between China and the United States could lead to an xenophobic form of nationalism against all Western countries, including Japan, a top Japanese Foreign Ministry official hinted Wednesday.

The official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said that while the chances of that occurring are slim, it is something for Japan to bare in mind in formulating its stance toward the developing situation in China.

On the U.S. decision to impose sanctions against Beijing, including the suspension of high-level contacts and opposition to new multilateral loans to China, the official said Japan is not thinking of announcing similar actions.

But he added suggestively, "It is one thing to make a dramatic announcement (of a cut-off of high-level contacts) and another to simply not proceed with them."

He did not elaborate as to whether his comments meant that Japan plans to similarly suspend high-level contacts with China without announcing it.

The official called it "inappropriate" if the Chinese Government has indeed condemned to death "students and citizens who were only demanding their natural rights."

But he added that Japan cannot pass judgment as it does not have the details of the actions for which they were convicted and Japan would in any case be "interfering in China's internal affairs."

He declined to comment on news reports that three dissidents were executed in Shanghai on Wednesday for setting a train on fire, saying he had not yet heard such reports.

Remarks on the human rights situation in China made in the Diet by Prime Minister Sosuke Uno and other government officials "are not criticisms directed toward China," the bureaucrat said.

He said that the remarks were simply replies to questions posed by Diet interpellators, and by implication by the Japanese people as represented in the Diet.

But China may, on its own accord, interpret the remarks as criticisms of its own internal affairs after they are reported by the news media, he said.

On conditions for a resumption of Japanese economic assistance to China, the official said Japan must take into account the rising friction between China and other countries in considering whether China is sufficiently stable.

The official added that the mere lifting of martial law and the appearance of calm there are not the only determining factors.

This latest diplomatic maneuvering by Japan comes in the context of an official line that denies the aid suspension is "politically motivated."

Instead, the government has said that the cut-off is due to "logistical" considerations arising from "instability" there.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe said Tuesday that the conditions for aid resumption are stability and China's preparedness to resume economic cooperation projects.

While denying "political intentions," Watanabe added a new element, namely Japan's "position" in light of its recent public statements of regret on human rights violations in China.

Japan is China's largest aid donor.

Eight Chinese Students Get Passport Extensions
*OW2106135889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1343 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Kyoto, June 21 KYODO—Eight Chinese students in Japan got their passports extended for one year in what appeared to be a "special" consideration from Chinese Consulate officials, the students said Wednesday.

The Chinese Consulate General in Osaka extended the passports, due to expire in August, in what the officials reportedly said were "special measures," the students said.

Normally Chinese are allowed to apply to extend their passports only one month before their expiration date. It was extraordinary that the students' passports were renewed quickly and more than one month before the expiration, the students said.

Many Chinese students studying in foreign countries around the world participated in protest demonstrations in the wake of the Chinese Government's bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in China, and many of these students have expressed fear at what fate may await them if forced to return to China.

Foreign Minister To Attend Cambodian Conference
*OW2106130489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka will attend an international conference in Paris in early August to discuss peace for Kampuchea, a high-level Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The Paris session will discuss establishment of an international mechanism to monitor elections following the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea at the end of September.

The Paris conference will follow a meeting on July 24 between Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, the three-party coalition government-in-exile.

Participants at the session will discuss a proposed international mechanism to monitor the disarmament of the warring factions, a general election, and other peace processes to follow the Vietnamese troop pullout scheduled for completion at the end of September.

Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno, when he was still foreign minister in the cabinet of his predecessor Noboru Takeshita, proposed last July the establishment of the international mechanism.

Japan has already expressed a readiness to send election-monitoring personnel and financial assistance for a peacekeeping force.

Participants in the conference other than Japan and the four Kampuchean parties are expected to include India, Laos and Vietnam, as well as the six members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Also likely to take part is U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the U.S.

Another Group of Vietnamese Boat People Arrive
*OW2106070489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Nagasaki, June 21 KYODO—One-hundred Vietnamese refugees in a wooden boat landed on a deserted island off Goto, western Nagasaki Prefecture, on Wednesday, according to the local branch of the Maritime Safety Agency.

They had been spotted by fishermen a short time earlier making distress signals.

The group, including 20 children, left a Vietnamese port on May 6, their leader, Pan Guiyuan, a 52-year-old Chinese-Vietnamese, was quoted as telling agency officials.

The officials said the group was transferred to a maritime safety patrol boat, the Kabashima, after safely landing on Orishima Island, and were receiving medical checks.

They are expected to arrive at Sasebo Port in the afternoon and will be taken to the Fukuoka Immigration Bureau, officials said.

The latest case marks the third time in recent weeks that boats each carrying over 100 Vietnamese refugees have arrived in Japan, following 107 on May 29 and 105 last Friday.

The number of refugees leaving Vietnam has drastically increased in the past year. Since January this year, 845 have arrived in Japan.

An international conference held last week in Geneva discussed measures to halt the outflow of Indochinese refugees.

LDP Member To Pay 14-Day Visit to DPRK
*OW2106092389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] Diet member Chuji Kuno will leave June 27 for a 14-day visit to North Korea via China, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Kuno, leader of an Interparty Parliamentary League for Japan-North Korea Friendship, notified Foreign Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka of this schedule.

Kuno and Hideyoshi Hirose, a Japan Socialist Party [JSP] member in the Lower House, will attend a world youth festival scheduled to open in Pyongyang on July 1.

Takeshita Visits Recuperating Abe in Hospital
*OW2106130089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Tokyo, June 21 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday advised his political ally Shintaro Abe to rest in preparation for what lies ahead this autumn—openly hinting at a snap general election, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) sources said.

Takeshita gave the advice during a 50-minute meeting with Abe, the former LDP secretary general, who has been recuperating at Juntendo University Hospital after undergoing gallstone surgery on May 15.

The advice indicated that there will be a snap general election for the House of Representatives some time this autumn, the sources said.

Abe's chief aide Yoshiro Mori told reporters that Abe will leave hospital at the end of June.

Uno Launches LDP Political Reform Panel

OW2206052489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0351 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno on Thursday launched a political reform panel in an effort to restore public trust in government lost in the wake of the Recruit bribery scandal.

Uno, attending the inaugural session of the panel, said the LDP as a governing party is responsible for bringing about a basic improvement in politics.

Masayoshi Ito, head of the panel, told the session there will be no future for the LDP if it fails to achieve sweeping political reforms.

The political reform panel is aimed at realizing a package of reform proposals which the LDP adopted on May 19 calling for tighter controls on political funds, revising an election law, introducing single-seat constituencies, and disclosure of personal assets of politicians, LDP officials said.

Poll Puts Uno Support at 22.8 Percent

OW2206062689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0331 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 22 KYODO—The cabinet of Prime Minister Sosuke Uno is approved of by 22.8 percent of eligible voters, the lowest ever rating for a newly formed cabinet, according to a YOMIURI SHIMBUN public opinion poll published Thursday.

The previous low was 27.3 percent registered by the cabinet of Takeo Fukuda in a YOMIURI survey taken three months after it was formed in December 1976.

The YOMIURI figure compares with a support rating of 35.5 percent by a KYODO NEWS SERVICE survey, 28 percent by the Asahi SHIMBUN and 22 percent by the MAINICHI SHIMBUN, all taken earlier this month.

The YOMIURI survey said those who do not support the Uno cabinet hit a new high of 56.6 percent, compared with 38.0 percent for the Fukuda cabinet.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, however, has recovered voter support to 32.5 percent, up 6 points from a previous survey in May, the YOMIURI said.

Support for the Japan Socialist Party rose to 17.8 percent from 17.3 percent.

The YOMIURI surveyed 3,000 people aged 20 or older on June 17 and 18, of whom 2,198 or 73 percent responded.

North Korea

Daily Alleges U.S. Meddling in Others' Affairs

SK2206052889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The U.S. Imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of other countries is a topic of NODONG SINMUN today.

Noting that the U.S. reactionary rulers resort to threat of armed intervention, wantonly violating the sovereignty of Latin American countries, the news analyst says:

Political and diplomatic, economic and military interference in others' internal affairs is an attribute of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists, and their traditional method of aggression and a malicious expression of their policy of threat and blackmail.

The U.S. Imperialists intend to put other countries under their political, economic and military yoke by interfering in the latter's internal affairs, expand their sphere of influence and promote their reactionary global strategy.

Styling themselves "helper" of the third world nations and developing countries, they are trying to rudely interfere in the internal affairs of countries in Africa and other regions and put them under their control so as to regain their old position of a colonial dominator. The U.S. imperialists, labelling those people who are fighting against imperialism and for independence "terrorists", wage special operations to stifle their struggle under the pretext of "anti-terrorism".

The United States is wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of Korea in particular.

It is trying to justify its interference in others' internal affairs with the plausible words that the principle of its foreign policy is to "use strength for well-intentioned purposes".

Such artifice cannot work in the era of Chajusong. Anachronistic is the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The United States must stop interfering in others' internal affairs.

Trade Union Group Demands U.S. Withdrawal

SK2106042889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0418 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The World Federation of Trade Unions published bulletin "Solidarity With Korea" No. 2 on June 14 on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. Joint struggle.

In an article entitled "U.S. Forces' Withdrawal From South Korea—This Is a Demand of the Times," the bulletin says that the U.S. Troops present in South Korea are not "troops to prevent war and defend peace" but the very disturber of peace on the Korean peninsula.

As long as the U.S. forces remain in South Korea, the tension cannot be eased on the Korean peninsula and in Asia. The United States should take a step at an early date to unconditionally withdraw its forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea in response to the demand of the ever-growing anti-U.S., anti-nuke struggle, stresses the bulletin.

It carries an article entitled "The World Federation of Trade Unions Demands an Unconditional Stop to the Suppression of Trade Unionists and Democratic Figures and an Immediate Release of All the Arrested People in South Korea."

Noting that the demand for dialogue between the North and the South has been growing stronger after comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, invited to Pyongyang democrats and political figures of South Korea, it gives a detailed account of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang.

Referring to the fact that the South Korean puppet clique arrested Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion by invoking the "National Security Law," a fascist law, it stresses that an urgent task has been raised to launch a widespread international solidarity movement for the release of the arrested democrats and trade unionists, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan in particular.

The bulletin appeals to the workers and trade unions of the whole world to wage the solidarity movement for the release of the arrested trade unionists and democratic figures.

14 July Red Cross Talks With South Proposed
SK2206065189 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Telephone message sent by Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society to Kim Sang-hyop, president of the South Korean Red Cross Society]

[Text] To Kim Sang-hyop, president of the Korean National Red Cross Society:

I have received your 12 June reply letter. As you know, in the letter dated 31 May we stressed the need to exchange the second art troupes and home-visiting groups between the North-South Red Cross organizations on the occasion of the 44th anniversary of the 15 August national liberation and proposed that a contact

between working representatives of both sides be held at 1000 on 16 June in the Tongil Pavilion in the area of our side in Panmunjom for business-like consultation in this connection.

Such a proposal by our side proceeded from the lofty purpose of not only giving joy of reunion to the families and relatives separated in the North and South by making every possible effort, but also contributing to creating a new situation for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification. Nevertheless, far from sincerely accepting our (?unselfish), humanitarian proposal your side has assumed the unreasonable attitude of slandering and defaming the opposite party of dialogue while attempting to replace our side's proposal with the problem of resuming full-dress talks.

Speaking of the suspension of the North-South Red Cross talks, it is the question for which we ought to call your side to account. If your side is interested in resolving the humanitarian question your side should correctly view the act of the authorities of your side which has brought to the state of suspension all at once multilateral North-South dialogue, including the Red Cross talks, by staging the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise together with the United States.

However, in the recent letter, your side, while turning away from such a fact, slandered us, claiming that the blame for the suspension of the full-dressed Red Cross talks rests with our side. This is indeed regrettable. At the same time, your side's slandering in connection with our side's reference to the fact that the persons concerned of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] of our side and Rev Mun Ik-hwan and his party agreed at their talks to make joint efforts to resolve the humanitarian question is also a rude act.

Red Cross humanitarianism is a universal ideal of mankind, and, therefore, the problem of embodying the ideal cannot become the monopoly of Red Cross organizations. It is self-evident that the humanitarian question can be smoothly resolved only under social interests and the active involvement and support of the people of all strata. The fact that functionaries concerned of our CPRF and Rev Mun Ik-hwan, adviser of the National Democratic Alliance of Korea, and his party, expressed deep interests in the resolution of the humanitarian question and agreed to make joint efforts for this would be helpful, not harmful, to the work of alleviating the sufferings and misfortune of separated compatriots. Nevertheless, your side has taken issue with this. This leads us to doubt if your Red Cross society really has the will to alleviate the sufferings and misfortune of the compatriots separated in the North and South.

Speaking of your side's proposal that full-dress Red Cross talks be resumed and that the problem of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups be discussed there, our side cannot but view this as an attitude of evading the lofty humanitarian work.

The work of mutually exchanging art troupes and home-visiting groups between the North-South Red Cross organizations has already been agreed upon by both sides at the full-dress talks and carried into practice. So there is no need to discuss it again at the full-dress talks.

If your side really intends to exchange Red Cross art troupes and home-visiting groups between the North and South, only a contact between working personnel of both sides will be enough to discuss and resolve it without difficulty, following the precedent of the first round of exchange.

Accordingly, we propose again that a contact of working representatives of the Red Cross organizations of the two sides be held at 1000 on 14 July at the Tongil Pavilion in the area of our side in Panmunjom to discuss the question of exchanging the second art troupes and home-visiting groups on the occasion of the 15 August national liberation as well as the question of resuming the North-South Red Cross full-dress talks.

I look forward to your affirmative reply.

[Signed] Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

[Dated] 22 June, 1989 Pyongyang

Festival Committee Spokesman Issues Statement
SK2106154089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—A spokesman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students today released a statement denouncing the South Korean puppets who, in conspiracy with the imperialist reactionary forces, are persisting in a dastardly and shameless anti-festival campaign.

The statement reads:

The day of the opening of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students is now close at hand amidst the great expectation and interest of the progressive youth, students and people all over the world and world-spanning preparations for participation in the festival have been completed and news of the departure of youth and students delegation from various countries is reaching us.

The South Korean puppets who dislike a success of the pyongyang festival, however, are persistently resorting to all base and shameless anti-festival intrigues in conspiracy with the imperialist reactionary forces.

They have mobilized their "diplomatic and consular offices abroad" in the anti-festival campaign and, as if it were not enough, they are sending even "intelligence operatives" to other countries to obstruct overtly and covertly the preparations of youth and students of the five continents to take part in the Pyongyang festival.

They are manoeuvring to hold something like a "gathering" of youth and students to oppose it to the 13th WFYS and launching an anti-festival, anti-DPRK smear campaign with a general mobilisation of mass media, while spreading false rumours to arouse misgivings among the festival-goers.

The South Korean puppets are ruthlessly suppressing the preparation of the South Korean students to participate in the festival, branding it as "an act benefiting the enemy," with the allegation that the Pyongyang festival is a "political function" intended for "reunification through the communisation of the South" and "part of the world communist movement".

Facts vividly show how craftily the South Korean puppets are attempting to dampen the ardor of the progressive youth and students of the world for participating in the Pyongyang festival and obstruct the success of the festival.

We decisively denounce the obstructive moves of the South Korean puppets and imperialists against the Pyongyang festival as a challenge to the noble aspiration of the progressive youth, students and people worldwide for justice, peace and social progress and as a criminal act obstructive to the common desire of mankind to prevent war, defend peace and build a new prosperous world in unity.

It is an unshakable will of the Korean youth and students, and youth and students of the five continents and people at large to make the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the first of its kind in Asia, the most significant and grand international festivity in the history of the festival movement, and no force on earth can break it.

The South Korean puppets and the imperialists must stop at once their foolish moves to foil the Pyongyang festival and must not block the participation of the South Korean youth and students in it.

We appeal to the youth and student organisations of all countries and the international and regional organisations which are actively driving for a success of the Pyongyang festival to heighten vigilance against the anti-festival moves of the South Korean puppets and imperialists and wage a powerful struggle to check and frustrate them.

In close unity with the youth and students of all countries, we will smash all the obstructive moves of the anti-festival forces and make every possible effort to make the Pyongyang festival a success in conformity with the purpose and desire of the youth and students of the five continents for anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

We Korean youth and students will warmly welcome all the participants in the festival who are coming to Pyongyang with ardent love for peace, progress and justice and friendly sentiments for the Korean people and offer all conveniences for their activities in the festival.

Group Demands Students Be Allowed To See Festival
SK2206052289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The "guiding members group" for participation in the Pyongyang festival held the second meeting at Yonsei University on June 20 and demanded the puppet authorities to allow the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop) at least to see the Pyongyang festival, if its participation is "impossible," according to radio No. 2 in Seoul.

Members of the "Guiding Members Group" including Paek Ki-wan, O Chung-il and Chi Son, declaring their support to the participation of Chondaehyop in the Pyongyang festival, said that "it is desirable at least to see" the festival, if the authorities are worried about such "practical questions" as participation in political functions and adoption of a joint declaration.

The group said that it cannot but doubt the will of the authorities for reunification if they do not allow South Korean students even to see the Pyongyang festival.

Various Rallies Held in South
SK2106043889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0431 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—Some 300 students under the Seoul District Federation of General Student Councils ("Sochongnyon") held a rally Monday at Tongguk University to urge permission of participation in the Pyongyang festival and staged an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a report.

They undauntedly fought a rock-throwing battle with police, shouting the slogan "Bring Yi Chol-kyu back to life."

Students of 10 odd high schools including Sinil and Kuro High Schools in Seoul held a meeting of high school students for genuine democratic education at Yonsei University on June 17.

At the meeting they strongly demanded that the fascist clique immediately stop the suppression of the trade union of teachers and the punishment of the teachers related to it.

After the meeting they surged out of the campus gate and fought police, chanting the slogan "Let teachers and students unite and achieve genuine democratic education".

Meanwhile, over 1,500 coal miners of the Sabuk Mining Station in Tongwon coal fields, South Korean Kangwon Province, staged a sit-down on June 18, demanding the right to existence and the release of the detained workers.

They strongly demanded the puppet clique and the management to accept their demand unconditionally.

Committee To Help Overseas Koreans Attend Festival
SK2206045089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0440 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—The Committee for the Promotion of the Participation of Overseas Korean Youth and Students in the Pyongyang Festival was recently formed, according to the June 10th issue of the Korean newspaper NEW KOREA TIMES published in Canada.

The committee will have its headquarters in Toronto and help Korean youth and students in Canada, the United States, Australia and Europe participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Another Student Found Dead in Kwangju
SK2106050889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0445 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The body of another student was found in Kwangju at the dawn of June 19, radio No. 1 reported from Seoul.

He was identified as Kim Pyong-kuk, director of the Special Edition Department of the Gazette of Kwangju Education College, who was a third-year student of the Korean language education faculty.

He was hung dead on a tree in front of his house in Yuchon-tong, West District, Kwangju city.

This is the third dead body found in Kwangju in one month.

As reported, the dead body of student Yi Chol-kyu, chairman of the editorial board of 'MINJU CHOSON', the gazette of Choson University in Kwangju, was found at a reservoir in Kwangju on May 10 and the burnt body of a young man in his twenties was found in the compound of the university on June 12.

The South Korean society is greatly shocked by the cases of unnatural death of students reported one after another in Kwangju when angry voices condemning the No Tae-u military hooligans' criminal attempt to conceal the truth behind the torture-murder of student Yi Chol-kyu are ringing out louder from among broad segments of people.

Overseas Paper Calls for Struggle Against No
SK2006222989 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A recent issue of MINJU CHOGUK, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany, in an editorial called for intensifying a more powerful struggle for reunification in conformity with the demand of the movement for national reunification which will be waged at home and abroad with the question of participation in the Pyongyang festival as an occasion.

Referring to the fact that the No Tae-u fascist clique is intensifying the suppressive offensive against the dissident democratic forces and people of all walks of life with Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang as an occasion, the editorial stressed that when the national democratic forces are firmly built up and the broad masses strengthen unity to cope with such situation they can emerge victorious in the struggle.

It is an important fighting task to oppose then U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of the bloodbath of Kwangju citizens, and bury the No Tae-u fascist "regime", it said.

It called for intensifying the struggle to oust the puppet government which is trying to clinch in a deceptive way the matters of probing into the truth behind the Kwangju massacre and eradicating the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic".

South Defector on People's View of Kim Il-song
SK2006224289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1512 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 20 (KCNA)—A young Map named Kim Tae-sik, a soldier of the puppet army, who came over to the northern half of the Republic in March last in his interview with a KCNA reporter on June 14 said that the people's mind in the South is running to the North and it is the unanimous will of the people in the South to attend and follow the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il.

My coming over to the North is not an action caused by an accidental or temporary impulse but a just action which reflected the mind of the people in the South now running to the North in the true sense of the term, he stressed.

Wanting to study the immortal chuche idea which was founded by the great leader General Kim Il-song and has been developed and enriched by the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and to realise the sacred cause of independence, democracy and reunification along the road indicated by the chuche idea is an irresistible trend in South Korea today, he said, adding:

The study of the chuche idea which had been carried on in secrecy at places like self-cooking rooms of the "active" students up until a few years ago is being today made semi-openly or openly at all circle rooms and academic group rooms of universities with the attendance of many students.

Through this course reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il is daily growing stronger and followers of the chuche idea are increasing in number among students.

To accept the philosophical principle of chuche and revere the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a noble sentiment which is being deeply cherished in the hearts not only of students of the younger generation but also members of the present generation.

Each time I experienced at school days of Yonsei University that professors in their lecture explained the content of the lecture, tacitly affirming the truth of the chuche idea, I could not repress reverence for respected General Kim Il-song who founded the chuche idea and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il who has developed and enriched it.

Ho Tam Greets Vietnamese Leader at Airport
SK2206060689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on June 21 by air as guests of honor to the 13th WFYS [World Festival of Youths and Students].

They were met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Ho Tam, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee Kim Kwang-u and Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Nguyen Van trong.

Foreign Delegations, Guests Arrive for Festival
SK2206062489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0516 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—A Benin youth and student delegation, a Sudanese youth delegation, a Zambian youth delegation, an Equatorial Guinean youth and student delegation, a Vietnamese youth delegation and a Kampuchean youth and student delegation arrived in Pyongyang on June 21 by plane to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Francisco Asumu Bikuy Ayetebe, general secretary of the Ministry of Education and Sports of Equatorial Guinea, and his party, arrived in Pyongyang on the same day as guests of honor to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Ethiopian Head Answers Questions About Festival
SK2206053889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0442 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 22 (KCNA)—Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, answered written questions put by a Korean reporter on the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS).

Asked about the significance of the 13th WFYS, he said: It is evident that the support of the world democratic youth and students to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the reflection of the support of the democratic and progressive forces of the world as a whole which is based on the principles of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship.

He went on:

The fact that the 13th World Youth and Students Festival is held in Pyongyang is a recognition of democratic Korea's contribution to the struggle for the cause of peace, freedom and social justice as well as for strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist forces of the world.

The festival not only signifies the appreciation of the world democratic youth and students of the historic gains and achievements of the Korean people but is also an expression of support for the success of their future endeavours of socialist construction.

The celebration of the festival in Korea will make its share of contribution in promoting support for the series of constructive and important initiatives taken towards the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The significance of this festival can also be viewed from the vantage point of strengthening the cause of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as the spirit of the South-South cooperation in which democratic Korea is playing an active and exemplary role.

In general, the fact that the 13th World Youth and Students Festival is held in Korea, which is the first of its kind in the Asian continent, is the clear recognition and appreciation of the competence of the Korean youth and students in discharging their international responsibility within the ranks of democratic and progressive youth of the world.

On the work conducted for the preparation of the festival in Ethiopia, the president said:

The Ethiopian youth have been consistently giving their whole-hearted support on every forum for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be hosted by Pyongyang.

The Workers' Party and Government of Ethiopia and the entire youth of our country attach special importance to the success of the 13th festival which will definitely play significant and constructive role in the international youth and students movement.

Cho Se-ung, Others Attend Book Exhibition
SK2106060289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—A state book exhibition opened at the Grand People's Study House on June 20 in celebration of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students (WFYS).

On display there are over 30,000 copies of 17,000 kinds of books, newspapers and magazines of our country.

Immortal classical works of the great leader President Kim Il-song, works of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, and books on education in the revolutionary traditions, books explaining party's policies and books concerning work with young people are on show.

Also exhibited are political, economic, scientific and technical books, literary and art books, national classics valued as national treasures, newspapers, magazines and picture albums which have been published in our country.

Seen there are 1,000 odd kinds of books about our country written by foreigners and books of different countries.

Present at the opening ceremony of the exhibition were Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council; Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and chairman of the Korean Preparatory Committee for the 13th WFYS; Angles Thierry, coordinator of the IPC [International Preparatory Committee] Permanent Commission for the festival, as well as working people, youth and students in the city and foreign visitors.

A speech was made there by Hyon Sok, vice-chairman of the LSWYK Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Korean preparatory committee for the festival.

Expressing the belief that the exhibition would be greatly helpful to many foreign visitors to our country during the 13th WFYS in studying and understanding the reality of Korea, he hoped that many of them would come to this exhibition.

The attendants went round the exhibition hall.

Paper Anniversay of Signing Bulgaria Treaty

*SK1706050089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0449 GMT 17 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 17 (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Bulgaria.

The conclusion of the treaty constitutes a manifestation of the will of the two peoples to legally consolidate the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two peoples on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism and steadily strengthen and develop them, a signed article of NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

The Bulgarian people under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov have registered dazzling successes in socialist construction.

The Bulgarian Communist Party, government and people are striving hard to turn the Balkan peninsula into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear and chemical weapons and to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements made by the Bulgarian people in the revolution and construction and express firm support and solidarity for them in their just cause.

The strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of Korea and Bulgaria is conducive to pushing ahead with the revolution and construction in the two countries, increasing the might of socialist forces and safeguarding global peace and security.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will grow in scope and develop still further in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Kim Il-song Inspects Study Rooms, Gymnasium

*SK2206055389 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 21 June 89*

[Excerpts] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song inspected the study rooms for the different domains of the national economy of the University of National Economy and the newly constructed gymnasium at Kim Il-song University. [passage omitted]

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of

Korea [WPK]; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Ho Tam, and Comrade Chon Pyong-ho, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Kwang, Comrade Han Song-yong, Comrade Kim Pok-sin, Comrade Cho Se-ung, and Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, and Comrade Kim Chung-nin, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the State Administration Council; and Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee. [passage omitted]

Further Report

*SK2106110589 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1036 GMT 21 Jun 89*

[Text] Pyongyang June 21 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song went round today the study rooms for different domains of the national economy built at the University of National Economy and the gymnasium constructed at Kim Il-song University.

He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Yon Hyong-muk and other members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; vice-premiers of the Administration Council; and other senior officials.

President Kim Il-song first made a round of the study rooms for different domains of the national economy built at the University of National Economy.

These study rooms built at the university, a training base of economic management personnel, consist of study rooms of the Taaen work system, the agricultural guidance system, scientisation of economic management, and other domains of the National economy.

The study rooms for different domains of the national economy which were built on the basis of the epitomized successes of the studies in the past period to suit the efforts for the chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy and the practical demands today when socialist economic construction is developing in depth and science and technology is steadily progressing, are fully provided with excellent conditions for the active cultivation of the practical

ability of the students by further increasing the proportion of object lessons in education in reliance upon such modern means as computers.

The study rooms will play a significant role in giving to the students and economic guidance personnel knowledge of advanced economic control and management suitable to the requirements of the Taean work system, the most superior communistic industrial management system, and the agricultural guidance system.

Going round the study rooms for different domains of the national economy, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over their splendid construction and gave highly important teachings which would serve as a guiding compass in further developing the nation's economy.

Then he saw the new gymnasium constructed at Kim Il-song University.

The 2,000-seat gymnasium with a total floor space of nearly 20,000 square metres is a modern one well-furnished with sports arenas, training rooms of various events which are available for domestic and international games, to say nothing of sports lectures and practices suitable to the characteristics of the university as well as cultural and welfare facilities.

With the completion of the modern gymnasium at the foot of the Yongnam Hill, Kim Il-song University, the highest seat of chuche sciences, has assumed better looks as an all-inclusive base of training native cadres of the country and our students have come into possession of one more site to promote to their heart's satisfaction their physical strength, the source of youthful mettle and vigor and guarantee for their creative labor and heroic struggle.

President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the builders, cherishing deep in their hearts boundless loyalty to the party and the leader, built the splendid modern gymnasium in less than half a year by vigorously waging the speed campaign and set forth important tasks for laying more solid material foundations for the training of native cadres.

He, together with the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, posed for a photograph with the builders who had distinguished themselves in the construction of the gymnasium.

Hong Si-hak Attends Vinalon Complex Rally
SK1806032589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0800 GMT 17 June 89

[Excerpts] A rally of employees of the 8 February Vinalon Complex was held on the spot to thoroughly carry through the decisions of the plenary session and the

teachings put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 16th plenary session of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK]. [passage omitted]

The rally was attended by Comrade Hong Si-hak, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, responsible secretary of the South Hamgyong Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the South Hamgyong Municipal People's Committee; and other officials concerned, along with functionaries and employees of the complex. [passage omitted]

Yi Tong-song, responsible secretary of the party committee of the complex, made a report. [passage omitted]

Pak Nam-ki Addresses Builders Rally
SK1806043089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0700 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Report on speech by Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at a rally of construction workers of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the People's Army soldiers held on 11 June]

[Text] [Begin Pak recording] Under exciting circumstances in which all the people across the country are vigorously accelerating the grand socialist advance movement by cherishing the spirit with which they won victory in the 200-day campaign and are waging a solemn struggle to accomplish the targets of the Third 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule with new conviction and courage, today we hold the rally of construction workers of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex to vow to thoroughly implement the teachings set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the 16th Plenary Session of the 6th WPK Central Committee and decisions of the plenary meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has summed up at the recent plenary meeting of the party Central Committee the proud successes made in the development of light industry in the past and elucidated in detail the tasks to implement the party's line for light industry and the method for implementation.

Saying at the plenary meeting that the light industry in our country has great strength, the great leader has taught that if our functionaries work with the lofty sense of responsibility by cherishing the party spirit, the revolutionary spirit and the working-class spirit, we can thoroughly implement our party's policy for light industry by effecting a new turning point in production of consumer goods and fully operating the existing light industry plants.

At the plenary meeting, the great leader stressed the position and significance of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex in implementing the party's policy of the light industry revolution and set forth the tasks to normalize the production by putting the Sunchon Vinalon Complex

into operation at an early date and to smoothly ensure raw materials and materials, as well as the method of implementation of such tasks.

Since the great leader and dear comrade leader promoted the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and designated its site, they energetically led the construction and devoted everything to it.

The great leader and dear comrade leader defined the Sunchon Vinalon Complex as a life line for resolving the question of food, clothes and shelter, as the first object of construction and as a basis in implementing the Third 7-Year Plan and elucidated the direction and methods which we should adhere to in every phase and every step of construction.

The dear comrade leader, who attaches great importance to economic agitation to inspire the revolutionary zeal of the masses to the struggle for socialist economic construction, extended this time, too, powerful propaganda and agitation means and forces. Thus, he made construction sites always overflow with revolutionary zeal and romanticism.

Treasuring even small successes attained by construction workers, the People's Army soldiers and supporters, the dear comrade leader extended more thanks to them than they deserve and cited them with lofty national honor.

The fact that the operation of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex is near at hand after the successful completion of its first-stage construction project is totally attributed to the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader and is the result of their great benevolence. [end recording]

After quoting the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song when he said that construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex and the Sariwon Potash Fertilizer Complex, which are of great significance in the nation's economic development and promotion of the people's living standard, should be completed at an early date by giving it priority, and that construction of major industrial facilities including power stations, mines and metallurgical bases should be actively pushed ahead, the reporter pointed out that today the construction workers and the People's Army soldiers who rose in construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex are faced with the militant task to build the great chemical base to be a permanent monumental creation by upholding the great leader's teachings and the decision of the plenary meeting, by ensuring the first-stage operation at an early date and by continuously accelerating the construction plan. He continued:

[Begin Pak recording] All the commanding personnel, the constructors, and the soldiers of the People's Army should deeply study and learn the great leader's teaching he made at the 16th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee so that they can clearly know its

overall idea, the task given, and the ways to achieve it and highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in implementing it. All functionaries, constructors, and soldiers of the People's Army should firmly stand on the chuche viewpoint and position, thoroughly reject all the old ideas such as flunkeyism, dogmatism, technological mysticism, and conservatism, and bravely plow through all the difficulties they may encounter with our own technology and strength. In all the sectors and units, they should never fail to attain the targets given by day, 10 days, month, and quarter, as well as by target. Demonstrating even more highly the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is one of the fundamental guarantees to finish the construction soonest in our own way.

The guiding functionaries, constructors, and soldiers of the People's Army should effect continuous innovations in the fronts, equipping themselves with the revolutionary spirit of chollima, with which they built a paradise in this land leading an austere life during the difficult postwar period, and with the struggle spirit of self-reliance in which they are determined to carry out the task given with or without the material support from above.

We should actively receive the advanced technology and advanced construction methods in the construction work. We should further enhance the role of scientists and technicians and intensify the mass technological innovation movement so that we can boldly receive advanced construction methods, and by actively developing new machines, facilities, and production processes, we should accelerate the construction speed to the utmost degree with the available labor, facilities, and materials, and by ensuring the quality of the construction at the utmost level, we should build all the structures excellently as monumental creations to last for tens of thousands of years.

In construction and revolution, we should improve the production guidance and technological management, efficiently manage facilities, construction materials, labor, and finance, and regularize and systematize the enterprise management, applying the Taean work system, which is a chuche-oriented economic management system, and in conformity with the requirement of this system.

All the sectors and units should establish the revolutionary system and order and thoroughly adhere to the demand of the laws and regulations, such as the disciplines and regulations of labor and the safety regulations of labor so as to completely prevent accidents.

All the guiding functionaries, constructors, and the soldiers of the People's Army should firmly rally around the great leader and the dear comrade leader and uphold the party's leadership with loyalty. At the same time, all

units should actively conduct the socialist competition movement to ensure that mass heroism and collective innovations are more vigorously ablaze.

Our objective is definite and victory is assured. We have the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader, the firm base of a strong self-reliant national economy, the strong support from our state, and the large unit of the entire fellow countrymen, who have abundant experience built up in the first-stage construction and who are well trained in the ongoing struggle. Success depends upon how all the constructors and the soldiers of the People's Army will carry out their work. For us who are advancing with overflowing faith in victory and revolutionary optimism, upholding the great chuche banner and following the resplendent plan of the complete victory of socialism, there will always be victory and glory. [end recording]

South Korea

Annual Security Meeting Scheduled With U.S.
*SK2106041689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Seoul, June 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States will convene an annual security consultative meeting July 17-19 in Washington, it was announced Wednesday.

In the first meeting since President George Bush took office, the two allies will discuss security of the Korean peninsula, bilateral military cooperation, increasing Korea's defense expenditures and transfer of operational control, a Defense Ministry official said.

The ministerial-level meeting addresses a variety of issues related to the maintenance of peace on the Korean peninsula and in the region.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Richard Cheney and Korean Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun will lead the delegations to the 21st annual meeting, which is alternately hosted by the two nations, the announcement said.

The delegations are composed of ranking security and foreign affairs officials.

Adm. William Crowe, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. Chong Ho-kun, his Korean counterpart, will co-chair the 11th military committee meeting, which reports to the consultative meeting on the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, the military organization responsible for the defense of Korea.

Yi has been invited by Cheney to tour selected U.S. military and industrial installations prior to the meeting, it said.

The annual meeting is attracting keen attention here as the possibility of withdrawing U.S. troops in Korea has been raised.

The Korean Government contends that U.S. forces should remain as a deterrent to war, and the U.S. Administration has clarified that troops will be stationed in Korea as long as their presence is desired by a majority of Koreans.

Yi has said Washington should consult with Seoul before it decides to reduce U.S. troops and that this should be reflected in a joint communique adopted at the meeting.

Some U.S. officials responsible for East Asian affairs recently began cautiously raising the possibility of gradual reduction of the 43,000 U.S. troops stationed under the mutual defense pact.

South Korean dissident and student groups have demanded the withdrawal of the troops, contending they hamper reunification with North Korea.

U.S. Embassy Blamed for Leaking Kwangju Report
*SK2206020689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 2*

["Press Pocket" column: "Leakage"]

[Text] With the leakage of the U.S. statement on the Kwangju turmoil turning into a political issue, the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. embassy in Seoul insisted on their own innocence and attributed the responsibility to the other side yesterday.

When asked about the leakage during a briefing on the statement, USIS [U.S. Information Service] director John Reid told reporters to ask Foreign Ministry officials who leaked the documents to the press, saying that the embassy sent 27 copies for "prompt" delivery to as many members of the Assembly's Kwangju Committee.

He gave a chronological account of the process to clear the embassy of the suspicion. According to him, the copies were sent to the ministry at around 9 a.m. Tuesday. The original text with a cover note was given to the Korean embassy in Washington three hours earlier.

Two more copies were presented to the ministry for its reference.

The ministry, however, did not convey the documents to the lawmakers because "they did not carry a cover note." "We were waiting for the arrival of the cover note, which was then being sent in a pouch, in order to confirm the authenticity of the documents," spokesman Chang Hun said.

The ministry hurriedly delivered the copies to the Kwangju Committee members after some media reported the statement at length.

Chang said, "We guess that the U.S. embassy leaked the statement to draw attention to its contents." Actually the statement was deemed here to be a production to give the impression that the American government had no connection with the Kwangju bloodshed.

A higher-echelon official at the ministry was more resolute in ascribing the responsibility to the U.S. embassy. "It is obvious that embassy officials leaked the information."

Further Reaction to U.S. Reply

SK2206101989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0908 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Report by Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—A U.S. reply to a questionnaire from the South Korean National Assembly has created controversy, with the ruling and opposition parties split over whether to pose additional queries.

As the U.S. State Department made it clear there will be no additional replies, however, the controversy shows signs of escalating into a diplomatic feud between the two countries.

In the 22-page statement and its 26-page appendix, the United States denied playing any role in the bloody military crackdown on a civil uprising in Kwangju in 1980, saying it had neither prior knowledge of the deployment of the special warfare forces to Kwangju nor responsibility for their actions there.

The statement said none of the Korean units deployed in Kwangju were under the control of any American authorities during modern Korea's worst tragedy, which recent official statistics blame for the deaths of at least 245 people.

Ruling and opposition parties, raising doubts about U.S. claims that it had no prior knowledge of a series of actions taken by the military authorities, have expressed displeasure for different reasons over the U.S. statement, which made headlines here before it was formally delivered to the National Assembly special committee investigating the 1980 military crackdown.

However, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has concluded that no further queries are necessary because of diplomatic relations between the two countries and says it will discuss the contents of the statement in a meeting of a subcommittee on Korean-American relations.

But the leading opposition party, Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD], has decided to ask the Assembly committee to discuss submitting an additional questionnaire to the U.S. State Department.

The ruling party, founded in early 1981 by disgraced former President Chon Tu-hwan shortly after he took power, had earlier said it would consider asking the United States to offer evidence to back up several accounts in the statement which it said are "untrue."

Ruling party officials had also complained that the statement goes beyond testimony by evaluating developments in South Korea at that time.

The statement says the United States detected no signs of a North Korean intention to attack when Korean authorities imposed full martial law on May 17 and that the overreaction of the special warfare command forces resulted in the tragedy in Kwangju.

Ruling party officials also groused because the statement calls the Dec. 12 incident in 1979 a military coup and the rise of generals led by Chon Tu-hwan an attempt to take power.

However, senior ruling party officials said Thursday that there is no need to make an issue of details, indicating that they do not want any expansion of the controversy.

Kim Tae-chung's party, whose senior vice president chairs the ad hoc committee investigating the Kwangju tragedy, responded most sharply to the statement, which it called an attempt to gloss over U.S. responsibility for the tragedy.

PPD officials also denounced the U.S. reply, made in the form of an appendix attached to a statement, as "an arrogant attitude" toward the Korean legislature and accused the United States of trying to make its account sound like established fact by leaking it to the press.

The PPD has decided to request evidence to back up the U.S. denial of prior knowledge of the Dec. 12 incident and the Kwangju tragedy.

The PPD, however, also took to emphasizing the responsibility of ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, commander of the special warfare command at the time of the Kwangju tragedy, as the U.S. statement condemns excessive military action by the special warfare command forces.

The PPD has demanded Chong, who has risen to be an influential ruling party leader, resign his Assembly seat and assume full responsibility for the Kwangju tragedy.

The reunification Democratic Party is also moving to demand further explanation of the part of the statement that it says indicates the United States "allowed" use of military force in ending the Kwangju incident.

Chonminnyon Rejects U.S. Answers on Kwangju
SK2206070789 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0500 GMT 22 June 89

[Statement issued by the National Democratic Alliance of Korea (Chonminnyon) in connection with the U.S. State Department's answers to a questionnaire on the Kwangju incident]

[Text] Chonminnyon today issued a statement alleging that the U.S. side's answers to the role of U.S. forces in Kwangju in 1980 totally denied its responsibilities. For this reason, its answers make our nation even more enraged.

In the statement, Chonminnyon alleged that contents of these answers, which are directly contrary to our nation's demands expecting the clarification of the truth of the Kwangju incident and U.S. attitude to reflect on its role at that time, would never be favorable for the true improvement of Korea-U.S. relations.

South May Accept Parliamentarian Talks Proposal
SK2006125089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1238 GMT
20 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 20 (OANA-YONHAP)—Pyongyang tuesday called on Seoul to resume the stalled preliminary talks June 28 to arrange a joint conference of the two Koreas' parliaments, while blaming the South for the arrest of a dissident religious figure.

"We have decided to resume the North-South parliamentary talks to meet the yearnings for reunification expressed by South Koreans and the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan," said Chon Kum-chol, North Korean chief delegate to the parliamentary talks, in a letter.

The North Korean letter, addressed to Chon's South Korean counterpart, Chae Mun-sik, was an answer to the South Korean call May 26 to continue the preliminary contact mid June.

The letter still maintained that the preparatory talks for an inter-Korean lawmakers' meeting were blocked off by South Korea's Team Spirit exercise.

North Korea suspended the preliminary meeting in February because South Korea refused to put an end to the ROK-U.S. joint military manoeuvres as the North had requested.

"South Korea aggravated the North-South relations by arresting the Rev. Mun who visited Pyongyang at its official invitation to discuss the reunification matters," the letter also said.

A South Korean dissident leader, the Rev. Mun visited North Korea in late March without reporting to the South Korean Government, which put him in jail on espionage charges upon returning home April 14.

South Korean officials who want to be unnamed responded to the letter by saying Seoul will possibly accept the proposal but that the meeting date will be delayed a bit since the proposed day is too imminent and two out of their five delegates, Kim Hyon-uk and Kim Yong-hwan, are now on their overseas travel.

"Judging from the overall situations indicated in the letter, the North seems to confuse us as the Pyongyang youth festival begins on July 1, but we will review the offer in an affirmative way," said a government official speaking on condition of anonymity.

The proposed preliminary meeting would be the 8th, if realized, and the two sides have been meeting to ease tension and advance reunification of the divided Korea since last summer without some visible progress.

South Likely To Agree to Red Cross Talks
SK2206072489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0637 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—North Korea said Thursday it was ready to hold a working-level meeting with South Korea on exchanges of displaced persons and art troupes and suggested the matter be raised at a special session of the inter-Korean Red Cross talks at the truce village of Panmunjom on July 14.

South Korea is likely to accept the proposal, a modification of a proposal made by Seoul last week, according to a Red Cross official here.

Son Song-pil, president of the North Korean Red Cross, in a letter to his South Korean counterpart, Kim Sang-hyop, proposed "contacts between working-level delegation from each Red Cross society at 10 a.m. July 14 at the Tongilgak Pavilion on the North Korean side of Panmunjom."

Son was responding to Kim's June 12 proposal that the eleventh round of inter-Korean Red Cross talks be held in Pyongyang on July 11 to discuss the exchanges.

North Korea had earlier suggested the meeting be held June 16.

Chondaehyop Seeks Contact With North Student
SK2206132289 Seoul Television Service in Korean
1200 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Today, the National Council of University Student Representatives [Chondaehyop] phoned the Headquarters of the International Student League in Prague, Czechoslovakia, which sponsors the world festival of youths and Students, and proposed discussing the issue of its participation in the Pyongyang festival on the phone on 24 June with a North Korean student who is working as vice chairman of this student league.

Government Forbids Press Coverage of Youth Festival
SK2206015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] The administration yesterday decided not to allow students to participate in the International Festival of Youth and Students, scheduled for July 1 through 7 in Pyongyang.

The South-North Exchange Promotion Committee, an inter-ministerial consultative body chaired by National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, was also determined not to permit press coverage of the "highly political event" by Korean reporters and stringers working for foreign press.

Ten MBC [Mungwha Broadcasting Company] and five HANGYORE SINMUN reporters have applied for the government grants for their trips to Pyongyang during the festival, along with 16 stringers, according to ministry officials.

Four delegates from the Korea Student Christian Federation and two from the YMCA will not be also permitted to observe the festival, Minister Yi said.

He reasoned that the highly political event is aimed at censuring the South Korean political system and does not totally serve the interests of the South.

"The North has not changed its hostile attitude towards us and is maneuvering to split our national consensus by seeking contact only with our student activists and defying official channels," he went on.

He, however, stressed that the decision would not imply a setback of President No Tae-u's July 7, 1988 declaration of a bold overture to improve inter-Korean relations and the administration's "consistent" policy of appeasement with Pyongyang.

Christian Youth Group May Go To Festival
SK2206021489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Some members of the Korean Ecumenical Youth Christians [KEYC], who are now touring European countries to promote cultural exchanges, are attempting to enter Communist North Korea for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students slated for July 1-8 in Pyongyang.

A report has it that the security authorities yesterday began to probe the activities of the 10 members of the KEYC in the European countries, gaining information that some of them attempt to sneak into Pyongyang to attend the projected international event.

The security authorities said that Yun Sin-yong, 28, a senior official of the KEYC, departed for Europe June 3 to conduct a public relations activities for the convention of the World Alliance of Reform Churches in five countries including France and Austria, leading the 10-man team. The convention is scheduled here for Aug. 15-23.

The National Council for Student Representatives (Chondaehyop), the largest radical student group in Korea, flatly rejected the foreign news reports that an unspecified number of the Chondaehyop representatives made a bid to enter North Korea for the Pyongyang festival via a third country.

But the student group confirmed that one or two students were among the 10-member team of the Korean Ecumenical Youth Christians.

Yun Kwang-ki, 32, chairman of the KEYC, said that the delegation will return home from the European tour tomorrow as scheduled, adding that the foreign news report was totally groundless.

Security-related prosecutors launched intensive investigation into the background and objective of the European tour including the activities of the KEYC members in the five countries.

The prosecutors and police also investigate in the possibility that the religious organization has any relations with the anti-Korean groups in Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and other Southeast Asian countries.

Students End Occupation of Korea University
SK2206022489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] About 200 students from the Sochang campus of Korea University ended a 14-day sit-in protest and withdrew from the main administration building on the university's main Seoul campus.

The lifting of the seizure came one day after university president Yi Jun-pum tendered his resignation, taking responsibility for the prolonged turmoil.

Ship Sails to China on Direct Sea Line
SK1706054689 Seoul YONHAP in English 0526 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—The first ship to sail directly from South Korea to China left Incheon, a port west of Seoul, Saturday, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration said.

The 2,455-ton container ship *Melissa*, chartered from Indonesia by Sinokor Co., a 50-50 joint venture between Dongnama Shipping Co. and China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corp., will call at Shanghai, Tianjin and Dalian after a stop in the southeastern Korean port of Pusan.

Melissa, capable of accomodating 200 twenty-foot containers, is scheduled to dock at Shanghai on June 21 with 120 containers full of electronics and textiles.

A manager at the Seoul branch office of Hong Kong-based Sinokor said: "Compared with the sea line via Hong Kong, the new direct line will shorten delivery time by three to five days and bring a 40 percent saving on freight charges."

After a four-month trial period, more container vessels will be put on the route, which will be extended to Qingdao and Kuangtung to handle the expected increase in demand, the manager said.

Korean importers and exporters are showing high interest in the service, which they hope will ship in cotton, timber or nonferrous metals at lower costs, he said.

Prudence Advised in Making Investments in USSR
SK2206044289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] A Soviet watcher advised Korean enterprises not to make haste with their advances into the Soviet Union in view of the business conditions in the country.

In particular, indicating the visible troubles in the way to the development of Siberia, Prof. Kim Kwang-su of Sungsil University said that Korean enterprises' involvement in Siberian development will entail many weather, geography, transportation and labor force problems.

In a seminar on the economic opening in Communist countries, sponsored by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Prof. Kim said that the Soviet Union seeks joint ventures with Korea rather than trade of commodities in search of a combination of Korea's technology and capital, and the Soviet resources.

The Communist giant is going positive to acquire foreign exchanges through expanding exports of industrial products and hotel business while intending to produce locally industrial products now imported from Western countries, to effect import substitution and foreign exchange savings.

According to Prof. Kim, the Soviet Union is going ahead with the increase in the production of consumer goods whose supply cannot satisfy the demand of the people and with quality improvement through joint ventures with foreign countries.

He said that the Soviet Union is directing its efforts to introduce hi-tech especially in the electrical, electronic and chemical industries.

Of five pending tasks, the Soviet Union puts the priority on the acquisition of foreign exchange and introduction of foreign hi-tech, according to him.

However, Prof. Kim said that Korean enterprises should know the fact the capital suppliers participating in the joint ventures will never receive any profit nor expenditures without acquisition of foreign exchange by themselves through exports of industrial products.

He said that labor costs are comparatively low in the Soviet Union but he was not sure of the stable supply of industrial products.

Kim added that the joint ventures are managed outside the umbrella of the Soviet economic plan and the Soviet government is not responsible for the supply of materials and fuel. The joint-venture firms in the country can get access to fuel and materials on a basis of direct contracts with the Soviet trade corporation.

Based on the analysis on the business circumstances in the Soviet Union, he recommended that Korean enterprises approach the matter of advance into the country in a "prudent manner."

Soviets Sign Contract for 6 Ships With Hyundai
SK2206034489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0205 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union has signed a 162 million dollar contract with South Korea's Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. For six 24,000-ton bulk carriers, a shipbuilding industry source said Thursday.

Up to 80 percent of the money will come from loans extended by the Export-Import Bank of Korea to the Soviet Ministry of Merchant Marine on a deferred payment basis, and delivery of the first vessel is scheduled for Jan. 30, 1991.

Signing was postponed until the Soviet Union became qualified to use the fund on a deferred payment basis, even though they reached an agreeent on details during Hyundai Business Group founder Chong Chu-yong's visit to Moscow last February, the source said.

As of Tuesday, shipyards in Korea had orders in hand worth 1,519 million dollars for 1,447,000 tons of shipping, up 142.9 percent and 22.1 percent, respectively, over a year earlier.

If it can solve its labor problems, the Korean shipbuilding industry is expected to increase orders from abroad by making use of the current favorable situation for shipbuilders, the source said.

Travel Procedures to Communist Countries

SK2206101189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0842 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—The government will allow holders of South Korean passports resident abroad to visit China, the Soviet Union and other communist countries if they first report to Korean missions abroad from July 1, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The government will abolish the administrative procedures that require overseas residents to get approval from the Foreign Ministry for a trip to a socialist country, the spokesman said.

Those who wish to make such trips will now be able to do so if they report to a Korean mission three days before they leave.

Journalists or businessmen posted abroad for a limited period of time are required to obtain approval from a Korean mission.

Frequent visitors will be given a permit valid for a year so they won't have to report each time, he said.

The government will revoke the passport of anyone visiting a communist nation in violation of the new guideline.

The new regulation is designed to cope with Seoul's rapprochement toward communist countries and the deregulation last Jan. 1 of overseas travel, the spokesman said.

No Asked To End DJP Boycott of Probe Committee

SK2106023489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] A special parliamentary panel probing Fifth Republic irregularities yesterday urged President No Tae-u, also head of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], to prod his party members into attending future sessions, which have been long deadlocked due to the DJP boycott.

The panel opened a full session attended by opposition members only at the National Assembly yesterday in an effort to work out measures to resume their activities.

In an open letter to the President, adopted by the panel's opposition members, they pointed out that it is necessary for the DJP members to join the session so they can wrap up the current probe activities.

Opposition Leaders Meeting Called Off

SK2206075889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 22 (YONHAP)—Leaders of South Korea's three opposition parties have called off a meeting set for Friday due to differences over the agenda, an opposition source said Thursday.

The meeting was being arranged by Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), to brief the two other party leaders on his nine-day visit to the Soviet Union.

He invited Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), and Yi Pyung-hui, acting president of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) while Kim Chong-pil is in the United States, to meet in a Seoul hotel Friday.

The three were expected to discuss Kim's trip to Moscow, where he met with a top North Korean official to discuss reunification, as well as pressing political issues such as liquidation of the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Party officials were unable to agree on the agenda as the RDP insisted it should be limited to their president's Soviet trip, while the PPD contended it should include political issues, the source said.

But the deeper reason for the cancellation may be the parties' irreconcilable differences on major issues, the source said.

On how to handle key figures tied to Chon's misrule, Kim Tae-chung has demanded that ruling party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong, who was army chief of staff and defense minister, should resign his assembly seat to take responsibility for the military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising.

But Kim Yong-sam, arch-rival of the PPD leader, has shown flexibility on the Chong issue and is unlikely to agree with Kim Tae-chung's position, the source added.

Daewoo Shipyard Labor Dispute Ends 22 June

SK2206071289 Seoul YONHAP in English 0556 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Koje, South Korea, June 22 (YONHAP)—Daewoo Shipbuilding and Heavy Machinery, South Korea's second largest shipyard, escaped closure when labor and management agreed on wage increase Thursday morning.

The agreement was concluded in last-minute negotiations Wednesday night to stave off a strike, set to begin Thursday, that could have led to the yard's shutdown.

Labor and management agreed to raise basic pay by 65,000 won (about 98 U.S. dollars) and allowances by 20,000 won a month backdated to March and to pay the increase as a lump sum before Jan. 10 next year.

The two sides also agreed that the management will increase basic pay by 65,000 won and allowances by 20,000 won in March next year and arrange for workers bank credits of up to 1 million won.

Daewoo promised better working conditions and a welfare system, according to the agreement.

The pay hike and the timing have been focal points of the negotiations to settle the 35-day-long dispute.

The two sides announced the contents of agreement in a news conference. The 13,000 workers are expected to accept the agreement in a vote Friday, a union leader said.

Beleagued by snowballing debts and threats of a strike, top management of the shipyard had announced June 8 that they planned to shut down the company.

But labor and management, in desperate efforts to avoid the shutdown, which may have dealt a severe blow to the regional economy as well as South Korea's shipbuilding industry, have tenaciously engaged in negotiations for a compromise.

The shutdown may also have forced the Daewoo Business Group, one of South Korea's largest conglomerates, to meet the shipyard's debts amounting to 1.3 trillion won (about 2 billion U.S. dollars) and affected hundreds of suppliers to Daewoo. The shipyard's backlog of orders amounts to 1.1 billion dollars.

As the disputes have been settled, the government, which has acted as an arbitrator, said it will announce Friday whether it will push ahead with plans to bail out the debt-ridden shipyard, which has an annual shipbuilding capacity of 1.68 million gross tons.

The government had threatened to kill the bail-out plan if the labor union stuck to higher wage increases this year.

But the government is unlikely to drop the program, under which it provides 400 billion won new loans and the Daewoo Group raises 400 billion won for the shipyard.

The yard is expected to return to normal early next week, company officials said.

They said the company suffered 54.6 billion won losses since it was virtually paralyzed May 18 due to labor disturbances. The shipyard's authorized capital amounts to 1 trillion won.

The shipyard, which took a world market share of 9.4 percent in 1988, suffered 212 billion won losses in 1988 due to labor disputes and business slump in shipbuilding industry, the officials said.

Sabuk Coal Mine Labor Dispute Settled

SK2206024289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Chongson, Kangwon-to—The strife-ridden Sabuk coalmine of Tongwon Coalmine Co. returned to normal operation yesterday as management and labor dramatically ironed out their differences at the eleventh-hour negotiation table late Tuesday.

Six management and union representatives—three from each side—signed the five-point agreement at the meeting at 9:30 p.m. Tuesday.

Under the agreement, the company will pay individual coalminers 200,000 won in support of living costs for the period of walkout, increasing the annual bonus of 550 percent to 575 percent.

The Sabuk coalmine whose monthly production reaches 185,000 tons employs 3,135 people. Of the total manpower, 2556 have signed memberships with the trade union.

The unionized workers mounted on-and-off wildcat walkouts for more than a month, demanding wage hikes and improved working conditions.

They have since pressed, especially, for cancellation of the contract work system.

The dramatic conclusion of the accord led about 500 unionists to end their sit-in rally the Sabuk office spontaneously.

Roughly 1,000 blue-collar employees and coalminers started to make preparations for resumption of work, reporting to workplaces at 7:30 a.m. yesterday.

The company called on the workers to return to work, blaring out the conclusion of the five-point agreement through loudspeakers.

Meanwhile, six union leaders including Kim Chang-wan, 26, turned in themselves to the Sabuk police substation at 8:10 a.m. yesterday after having apologized for the disturbance to Yi Yon, chairman of Tongwon Coalmine, and other executives.

The law-enforcement authorities issued arrest warrants for the six workers for their involvement in the month-long dispute.

Three Teachers Fired for 'Leftist Education'

SK2206023289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The Seoul Board of Education decided yesterday to dismiss three labor unionist teachers and another allegedly involved in "leftist education," the Education Ministry announced.

Ms. Choe Chong-sun, 31, of Sinbanghak Primary School, has been suspended from teaching because of her alleged introduction of leftist ideology at class.

Yi Kyu-sam, 57, of Sungsin Primary School; Ms. Kim Nam-son, 35, of Kangnam Girls' Middle School; and Kim Sok-kun, 32, of Nam Seoul Middle School face dismissal for their involvement in the organization of Chonkyojo, the outlawed National Teachers Trade Union.

It was the first decision ever, by a district education board to fire teachers involved in labor union activities and leftist education.

But the punitive measure immediately set off strong protests from teachers advocating union movement and educational reforms.

Chonkyojo leaders said in a statement yesterday afternoon that they would resort to administrative litigation to have the dismissal order liquidated.

The three labor unionists are among the 54 teachers who have been suspended from teaching for leading the union organization at surprise rally at Yonsei University on May 28.

Their actual dismissal will come within 15 days of the district education board's decision to take action against them on charges of violating the laws that ban teachers from forming a union.

Defying repeated warnings by the government and school administrators, the three teachers have continued their union activities, ministry officials said.

Yi Kyu-sam is a key figure of Chonkyojo, Ms. Kim Nam-son director of the women teachers' bureau and Kim Sok-kun director of the general affairs bureau.

Kim Sok-kun was one of the 17 teachers under formal arrest on charges of violating the Civil Service Law.

The dismissal of more unionist teachers is expected to follow as they are still engaged in union activities in defiance of the government warning, said the ministry officials.

Kwangju Prosecutor Testifies in Yi Death Probe

SK2206014889 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
22 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Three savings accounts in the name of Yi Chol-kyu, a Kwangju student activist who suffered a mysterious death early May, have been discovered from commercial banks in Kwangju, with 6 million won in them.

The new fact was reported by Yu Sun-sok, head prosecutor at the Kwangju district Prosecutor Office, to the special National Assembly investigative team yesterday.

Yu said that he could not establish the fact whether 200,000 won which was found in Yi's trousers pocket was money drawn out from the accounts.

The House probe team Tuesday finished its third round of investigation activities in Kwangju.

Police Arrest Chonminnyon Co-Chairman

SK2106014289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Ms. Yi Yong-sun, 42, co-chairman of Chonminnyon (the National Alliance for Democratic Movement), was arrested yesterday in front of Chinju Apt. in Songpa-ku, southern Seoul.

Yi, wanted by police on charges of masterminding the violent Feb. 13 protest by farmers in Yoido Plaza, had escaped hunt by hiding at the houses of her friends, police said.

Deputy Premier Urges Control of Wage Hikes

SK1906110189 Seoul YONHAP in English 1035 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Seoul, June 19 (YONHAP)—Deputy Prime Minister Cho Sun exhorted South Koreans to keep wage hikes in the single digits Monday as part of efforts to stabilize economic growth.

Handing out a statement timed for the government announcement of its economic programs for the rest of this year, Cho said the "most important choice" is to battle high wages, high consumer prices and low growth.

"That choice should be one not only of the government but also of the entire nation," he said.

He warned that continued pursuit of 20 percent pay raises will send the economic growth rate plummeting to 4 percent while pushing the inflation rate up to 10 percent next year and the year after.

"However, should the nation choose to hold wage hikes to the single-digit level, this will help achieve 7-8 percent economic growth and keep consumer price rises at a stable 5 percent," Cho said.

Cho expressed concern that disputes are more frequent in large enterprises than in small- or medium-sized firms, which offer relatively low wages.

Pointing out that disputes have expanded even to banks and research institutes, the chief economic policy-maker warned, "should the present situation persist, our economy will lose its vitality and become terminally ill."

Based on a long-term plan, Cho said his economic team would strive to release the economy's potential energy by rearranging its structure and developing basic technology.

They will also endeavor to balance the distribution of wealth, which he said has been the prime source of the instability.

Government To Set Up National Wage Committee
SK2106005089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] A national wage coordinating committee will be set up by August under the President or the prime minister to draw up guidelines on wage hikes, a government source said yesterday.

The committee will be composed of some 15 representatives from the government, economic organizations, labor circles, academic circles and research institutions to attract national consensus.

The establishment will be made in line with the government's determination to curb wage increase at one-digit figures in the comprehensive economic policy measures announced Monday.

The committee will decide on standards of wage hike coordination after preparing reports on productivity, profits and the business goals of enterprises and inflation rate at a working-level subcommittee.

The committee will also set the standards by industries or business or uniform standard later.

To have business observe the standards when established, the government will tighten lending regulations on those businesses which raises wages excessively.

The government is also considering imposing added tax to corporate tax on firms raising wages excessively.

A government official said, however, that the standard will be applied from next year as a considerable number of business have already settled wage hike issues this year.

As of last Saturday, 50.3 percent of the total businesses experiencing labor-management disputes have already settled the disputes at an average wage increase of 18.3 percent.

He also added that the wage coordination system will harvest substantial results next year if state-purchase price of rice and salaries of public servants are curbed at less than 10 percent.

The government will also draw up tax laws related with "public-use conception" and land such as a basic land law and a land possession limit law by the end of this year and impose heavy property tax on building owners to ease complaints of wage earners over profiteering from property.

Speculative investment in property will also be strictly regulated by enhancing the standard prices based on which various taxes are imposed through the introduction of an integrated progressive land tax system next year.

Burma

Aung San Suu Kyi Detained for 'Disturbances'

BK2106142689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] A memorial under the auspices of U Tin U, chairman of the National League for Democracy [NLD], and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, NLD general secretary, was held at the NLD Rangoon Division Headquarters at No 97, West Shwegondine Road, Rangoon, at 0830 today to commemorate the events at Myenigon Circle on 21 June last year. Agitating speeches were delivered at the ceremony attended by about 400 people.

Later, U Tin U and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, accompanied by some people, arrived at No 21 Kyundaw Street, their branch headquarters in Sanchaung Township, at noon. A similar ceremony to deliver agitating speeches was once again held, lasting until 1300. About 500 people attended the ceremony.

Later, about 100 people who left the ceremony proceeded to Myenigon Circle. At the traffic lights, four or five persons placed bouquets, raised a flag, and chanted slogans. Security personnel arrested three of the disturbance-makers. [passage omitted]

While the disturbances were taking place at Myenigon Circle, security personnel fired five shots to warn and disperse the crowd. A few moments later a light yellow Toyota Corolla car with license plates Da-U-Chaik arrived. A woman emerged from the car and placed a basket of flowers. Members of the security unit stopped the car and asked the woman to go with them to the Sanchaung Township Law and Order Restoration Council Office.

On arrival at the office, the woman was found to be Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, NLD general secretary. She was warned not to create disturbances and was released at 1350.

While Daw Aung San Suu Kyi was taken to the township council office and was meeting responsible officials, about 100 persons on the other side of Myenigon Circle shouted and charged at security personnel with, what appeared to be, an intent to attack the security personnel. One of the security personnel fired three shots to stop the charge.

One person was killed and one was wounded by the shots. [passage omitted]

Also at 0830 today, about 30 youths bent on creating disturbances tried to enter the Rangoon University campus. But as the university authorities refused them permission, they distributed provocative pamphlets at Kamayut intersection.

Security personnel arrested a disturbance maker with 24 pamphlets inciting trouble. [passage omitted]

With the exception of this incident, the whole of Rangoon city is peaceful as usual.

Hearing news about the plan to incite disturbances on 21 June, the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council had warned on 16 June not to create disturbances and had warned in advance that effective action would be taken against those causing trouble.

Protestor Killed; Suu Kyi Released

OW2206010589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Bangkok, June 22 KYODO—Burmese troops Wednesday fired on a crowd of more than 100 people who had gathered in Rangoon to protest the detention of a leading dissident, killing a man [and] wounding another, reports reaching here said.

The dissident, Aung San Suu Kyi, was detained by the authorities as she was laying wreaths to honor democracy-demanding demonstrators killed by the military a year ago. She was released an hour later, according to a Radio Rangoon broadcast monitored here.

Suu Kyi, who is secretary general of the National League for Democracy (NLD), earlier attended a rally at the NLD headquarters in Rangoon to mark the first anniversary of the Burmese democratization campaign.

Suu Kyi is the daughter of the late national independence movement hero Gen. Aung San.

This is the first known case of casualties in firing by the military on protesters since Gen. Saw Maung took power in a military coup last September.

Over 33,000 Schools Reopen Nationwide

BK2206025489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Students are peacefully and happily pursuing their studies in primary level classes in various townships since the basic education primary schools reopened on 19 June. [passage omitted]

All basic education primary schools, middle schools, and high schools throughout Burma which have basic education primary level classes reopened peacefully on 19 June.

A total of 33,774 schools including 665 basic education high schools, 1,675 middle schools, and 31,434 primary schools which have primary level classes, have reopened.

Khin Nyunt Speaks on Reconstruction Task

*BK1806091689 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 17 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] Accompanied by Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, chairman of Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council; Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and trade; Col Kyaw Tint, joint quartermaster general; Col Thura Pe Aung, director general of police; and directors general of departments and managing directors of enterprises from ministries concerned; and responsible officials of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Office, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt, SLORC secretary-1, today inspected Syriam area development projects and held talks with township and ward and village-level law and order restoration officials, heads of township departments, and school teachers in Kyauktan. [passage omitted]

In his address, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt first explained the reason why the Defense Forces had to take over the responsibilities of the country and the efforts being made by the State Law and Order Restoration Council for the success of its four major tasks. He said that following consultations with the Elections Commission, a timetable has already been announced for the successful implementation of the last major task—the holding of democratic multiparty general elections. This being the case, the elections will definitely be held. We will merely act as an honest and impartial umpire showing no bias toward or favoring any political party. We will never work in the interests of any party but will only further the interests of the state and the people.

There are difficulties in our efforts to reconstruct the nation. This is because we are simultaneously rebuilding the political, economic, and administrative systems. We cannot perform the duties of the country in a haphazard way. We have to have goals. Since efforts have to be made at different levels in a disciplined way to achieve those goals, we have to work with plans to establish a political and economic system that the majority of the people prefer. Next, an administrative system that is in harmony with the new political and economic systems has to be built. In other words, we are doing the groundwork and paving the way for a democratic government that is harmony with and suitable for the people to emerge.

In spite of our efforts, some political parties and organizations have been criticizing and slandering us. It would be pointless for us to meet those political parties which criticize every effort being made by the government. There are, however, political parties which do correctly understand and welcome the efforts being made by the government. We wish to cooperate and work with parties that favor the interests of the state and the national people. When the time is right, our intention is to hold discussions with political parties that are worthy of talking to.

Regarding the reopening of schools, Brig Gen Khin Nyunt said primary, middle, and high schools and colleges and universities will be reopened phase by phase at certain targeted times. Legal action will be taken against those who disrupt peaceful study.

Law and order restoration councils are not meant to meddle, interfere, or control the work of departments. They are only there to coordinate, supervise, and encourage departments to correctly and effectively make use of their rights to perform work.

We shall not prolong our hold on state power. We shall hand over the responsibilities of the state to the systematically elected government. We shall strive to the utmost in the construction and development tasks of the state while we are in charge. In the same manner, public service personnel and the national people must work hand in hand to safeguard the integrity of the Union, the national unity, and sovereignty.

Next, Brig Gen Myo Nyunt, chairman of the Rangoon Division Law and Order Restoration Council and commander of Rangoon Military Command, spoke on attitude service personnel should adopt in performing their duties. [passage omitted]

Council Amends Law on Printers, Publishers

*BK1906085489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 18 Jun 89*

["Law No 16/89—the Law Amending the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Law—of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 18 June 1989—the 15th day of the waxing moon of Nayon, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. This Law shall be known as the Law Amending the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Law. 2. In the 1962 Printers and Publishers Registration Law:

A. The expression, "imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or fine not exceeding 2,000 kyats or both" contained in Section 16 and Section 18 shall be substituted by the expression, "imprisonment for a term which may extend from a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 5 years or fine which may extend from a minimum of 2,000 kyats to a maximum of 20,000 kyats or both".

B. The expression, "imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 years or fine not exceeding 2,000 kyats or both" contained in Section 17, Section 19, and Section 20 shall be substituted by the expression, "imprisonment for a term which may extend from a minimum of 1 year to a maximum of 7 years or fine which may extend from a minimum of 3,000 kyats to a maximum of 30,000 kyats or both".

Signed: General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council

Report on Surrender of Insurgents in May
BK1606091489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] People belonging to various insurgent organizations who have come to realize the truth have been surrendering with assorted arms and ammunition at various Army camps. The following surrenders were reported 11-22 May:

Eastern Military Command: Privates Ai Nuan and Sam Sen of the BCP [Burma Communist Party] Ho-Tawng village armed unit surrendered with one M-21 automatic rifle at Mong Hkak Garrison; Ai San, deputy commander of operations and communications officer of the 768th Brigade, surrendered with one hand grenade in Mong Yang Garrison. Private San Maung from the 4046th Battalion surrendered with one M-21 automatic rifle at Ko-Hai Garrison and Private Sai Chit from the 768th Brigade surrendered at Keng Tung Garrison.

Pvt Maung Nyo from KMPT [expansion unknown] insurgent group surrendered with one BA-63 automatic rifle at Pru-so Garrison.

Pvt Walter from SURA [Shan United Revolutionary Army] surrendered with one M-16 automatic rifle at Tali Garrison.

Pvts Khin Maung Mya and (Dibe) Soe Myint from the 303d Battalion of the student insurgent group at the border area surrendered at Loikaw Garrison.

Southeast Military Command:

Pvt Myint Than from the 1st Brigade of the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgent organization surrendered with one AK-47 automatic rifle at Bilin garrison; Ma Khin Cho Latt from the female unit of the 204th Battalion of the student insurgent organization at the border area and Pvt Soe Min, Sergeant Thein Naing, Deputy Platoon Commander Nyunt Naing, and Pvts Kyaw Naing, Kyaw Win—alias Aung Naing—Myo U, Deputy Unit Commander Ko Ko Naing of the 205th Battalion; and Pvts Aung Min Naing—alias Min Naing—and Maung Mya from the 208th Battalion surrendered at Myawadi Garrison.

Northern Military Command: Pvt Tagyan Mon Ya of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] 255th Battalion surrendered at Tanpe Garrison while Pvt Maung Manahu from the 3d Company of the 13th Battalion surrendered with an M-21 automatic rifle at Hkamti garrison. U Karaing Naw from the central organization surrendered at Myitkyina Garrison while Corporal Ar Pu from the 88th Battalion surrendered with an M-16 automatic rifle at Sinbo Garrison and Pvt Kyan Tun from 3d Company of the 1st Battalion surrendered at Namtu garrison.

Northwest Military Command: Pvt Khin Maung Aye from the 5th KIA Battalion surrendered at Henu Garrison.

Northeast Military Command: Lance Corporal Bin Bahadur and Pvt Khan Wa from the KIA 8th Battalion surrendered with a carbine, an M-16 rifle, and an M-21 rifle at Bawdwin Aung Garrison.

Responsible authorities of the respective garrisons warmly welcomed those who surrendered upon realizing the truth.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Meets Authorities, People in Kandal
BK1906134889 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] On the morning of 17 June at the conference hall of the Kandal Provincial Party Committee, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly of the State of Cambodia and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, met and had a cordial talk with cadres and members of party committee and mass organizations of Kandal Province.

Also present on that occasion were, among others, Comrade Mrs Mean Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee; Comrade Lim Thi, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Kandal Provincial Party Committee; Comrade (Chea Khon), chairman of Kandal Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Min Khin, deputy head of office of the KUFNCD National Council; and a large number of cadres, party members, representatives of mass organizations, heads and deputy heads of offices, units, factories, and enterprises in the province, and the secretaries of the party committees from various districts.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chea Sim stressed on the current progress of the State of Cambodia thanks to the active contribution made by cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the country.

Comrade Chea Sim exhorted all cadres and party members to clearly grasp the common strategic tasks, continue holding aloft the banner of great national union and internationalist solidarity and enhancing sense of mastery and self-reliance, and strive to successfully implement all tasks, thus contributing to building and making the motherland prosperous.

Sar Kheng Tours Preah Vihear Province

Chairs Party Meeting

*BK1906075989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] On 11 June, the party committee and military command of Preah Vihear Province held a meeting to review the military, security, and political situation in the province during the 1988-89 dry season and to examine and assess the local situation and the state of mastery and level of responsibility to assume tasks by the Cambodian Armed Forces.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chef de cabinet of the party Central Committee. For 2 days, the participants reviewed the activities and achievements scored in the dry season and set forth work targets and requirements to enhance the level of mastery for our Armed Forces to carry out their defense work effectively.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Sar Kheng noted that the opinions made by representatives of various districts, offices, units, and specialized sectors regarding the local situation and work targets have clearly reflected the efforts and level of responsibility of each locality in this new phase. He added that all of this has emanated from the realistic view and stance of cadres, party members, combatants, and people of all localities in Preah Vihear Province in studying and grasping all the party-state lines and policies for use as the basis to correctly determine the targets of work.

Comrade Sar Kheng stressed: All comrades cadres, party members, combatants, and people of all units and localities must continue to firmly unite and cooperate under the party leadership; display all might and main; consolidate a sense of responsibility in the face of the local situation in this national, democratic, and popular phase; and particularly pay attention to building the armed forces of all categories both quantitatively and qualitatively so that they are sufficiently ready to fight to check all enemy activities and schemes aimed at toppling the country following the withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia, thus contributing to the defense of the motherland and the achievements of our national society.

Meets With People of Kulen District

*BK1906104389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] While in Preah Vihear Province from 10 to 16 June 1989, the party-state delegation of our State of Cambodia led by Comrade Sar Kheng, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chef de

cabinet of the party Central Committee, went to Kulen District to visit the authorities, people, and monks and to inspect developments in this locality following the historic events in 1989.

Accompanying the delegation were Comrade Major General Khim Pon, deputy interior minister; Comrade Suk Sam-eng, secretary of the Preah Vihear provincial party committee; Comrade Ok Moni, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the Preah Vihear Provincial People's Committee; and many comrade cadres and leaders of various offices and units throughout Preah Vihear Province.

After Comrade (Nuon Kon), deputy secretary of the party committee and chairman of the People's Committee of Kulen District, reported on developments and the achievements recorded in the district, Comrade Sar Kheng made a speech to cadres, party members, combatants, people, and monks gathered there, informing them of developments in the country. The excerpts of his speech are as follows:

[Begin recording] I am delighted to be here today, and would like to express my warmest congratulations and commendation for all the achievements scored throughout Kulen District by all of you, including venerable monks, grandfathers, grandmothers, and all comrades, through your great efforts for over 10 years now. These achievements and the progress you made have significantly contributed to the common success scored by the province as well as our entire Cambodian people.

I would like to inform you that by now, our situation, our people's situation in general, both in national defense and construction, is making firm progress. Although we are not yet satisfied with developments in all aspects, we are still proud of it. This is because the achievements we have scored in our struggle to overcome all difficulties are immense and we can use them as the basis for continuing our efforts.

In the field of national defense, thanks to the fact that our village, commune, district, and provincial authorities have correctly carried out their tasks in line with the directives and guidelines of our party and state, our people in all localities have contributed to the national defense task through all forms of activities and in accordance with their abilities. Some people have even sent seven to eight sons and their husbands to serve the Armed Forces, either the military and police forces.

At the request of our Cambodian people, the Vietnamese troops came to Cambodia to save our people. In April this year, [words indistinct] with the Vietnamese party and government, announced the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by September 1989. We can see that the most important cause enabling us to make this announcement is our rapid and genuine progress. That is, we can defend our country even after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

When the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Preah Vihear Province as well as other areas throughout our country, our party and state will continue to make appeals to urge our people to be even more confident in their own strength and to jointly take part in defending our villages and communes.

Recently, our party and state announced the amendment of the constitution of our State of Cambodia. The sole, most important cause for us doing this is our desire to bring peace to the Cambodian people and to achieve national reconciliation. We have changed a number of points in the constitution. There are also some points which are related to the daily life of our people. For example, the points dealing with the rights and freedoms of the people. We have broadened, and given immense rights and freedoms to the people. We also abolished the death penalty. This means that the death sentence no longer exists. We also improved some clauses, such as the point dealing with religion. We have stated clearly that Buddhism is the state religion. Why is it so? The most important reason for this is that we follow the majority opinion of our Cambodian people. We have done this in line with the fact that the religious belief of the majority of our people is Buddhism.

Our state has also announced the creation of the five economic components, including the privately-run and family-run economies.

Regarding the meeting between Comrade Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, I would like to inform you that they have now met four times. There are still differences of opinion between Comrade Hun Sen and Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. These differences of opinion are the most essential fundamental points unacceptable to us. We proposed that once Samdech Norodom Sihanouk disassociates himself with Pol Pot, we will invite him to come to our present-day Cambodia. But Samdech Norodom still does not agree to desert the Pol Pot clique. Now, let us ask ourselves whether we will agree to allow Samdech Sihanouk to return by bringing along the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

No one in the whole world is happy with Pol Pot—with the exception of China. The United States has already announced that it absolutely opposes the clique.

In sum, we enjoy a position of strength and victory. There is nothing for us to worry about. Even after the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, we will still be able to defend and preserve all the achievements we have scored during the past 10 years. We will be able to build and make our country prosperous. We are confident that we will always be victorious and will be able to successfully implement our national reconciliation policy. Although we can see that our future tasks will be heavy and complicated, compared with the most difficult tasks we have overcome in the past 10 years, they will not be

too difficult to surmount. Therefore, all of us, party, state, and people, must continue to unite and jointly strive to carry out our tasks in order to further defend and build our country.

As for our people in villages and communes, they should make further sacrifice by sending sons and husbands to serve in the defense of our country and our villages and communes.

I am convinced that in the future, our Kulen District will continue to develop, thus contributing to firmly defending our country. [applause] [end recording]

On this occasion Comrade Sar Kheng, on behalf of the party and state, presented offerings to monks, distributed some gifts to the people, and contributed 50,000 riels to the local authorities as a contribution to building a school in Kulen District to enable children of the people in the district to obtain an education so that they grow up to become a firm bulwark of the country.

Promotes Combatants

BK1906052589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] After attending a meeting to review the military, security, and political situation in Preah Vihear Province, Comrade Sar Kheng—member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chef de cabinet of the Central Committee—on 13 June took part in a ceremony, organized by the Preah Vihear provincial military command, to confer junior field officer ranks on 56 cadres and combatants.

On this occasion, Comrade Sar Kheng pointed out that this promotion is the result of the great struggle by our armed forces, which have made noble sacrifices in the tradition of the Issarak Army [predecessor of current Cambodian army] to defend the state authorities and our Cambodian people's rights, freedom, and rebirth. Comrade Sar Kheng went on to say that, based on the respect for the people's interests, all the cadres will continue to heighten their heroic struggle to be worthy of being the people's children and loyal forces of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. In concrete terms, they should pay attention to their responsibilities in their area, be friendly and close to combatants, humble toward the people, and loyal to the nation and motherland. They should absolutely fight and destroy the enemies in every field. Comrade Sar Kheng also expressed the firm belief that all cadres of the armed forces will preserve the value of their ranks to be worthy of the trust of the party and our people.

Article Urges Building Up Armed Forces

BK2006101989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 20 Jun 89

[PROPAGANDIST article: "The Motherland and Our Duties"—date not given]

[Text] Since liberation day on 7 January 1979, the process of our Cambodian nation's rebirth has encountered countless difficulties and obstacles due, on the one

hand, to the bad consequences left behind by the genocidal regime and, on the other, to the fact that the international reactionaries, having refused to abandon their aggressive schemes, have supported and assisted the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes in their attempt to return to massacre our people. Moreover, we have faced a deteriorating economy since the previous regimes and it worsened even more seriously during the Pol Pot regime.

Since then, our country has been in a state of peace and war. This is a people's war that requires all of us to continue shouldering the heavy burden of defending the nation's rebirth, protecting the achievements of the national society, and checking all provocative acts of the international reactionaries and all kinds of sabotage activities of the Cambodian reactionaries of all stripes.

It is true that in the primary stage, we faced great difficulties and the enemies who attacked us were very perfidious, cruel, and tricky. However, that past 10 years of our country's rebirth have also been a period when every Cambodian has broken through all the serious difficulties caused by war.

War has compelled us to spend our great efforts and immense materials, thus creating the current state of our social life. We fully realize that the glorious future of the country is in the hands of each of us. This is why the entire country has turned into a fighting front. The entire people have turned their attention to this front, and, to achieve victories, countless heroic deeds of the Cambodian people have erupted.

Everyone is well aware that in order to firmly defend national independence and the worker-peasant state power against all the warmongers, we must have a quantitatively and qualitatively powerful army which is reliant on its own efficiency and which is led by the party and serves as a beacon reflecting class character of the army.

For the past 10 years, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] have developed constantly, particularly in terms of combat efficiency and command.

Realities have clearly proven our military potential. It is a fact that we have been able to replace the gradually withdrawing forces of our friends and that we are on the advantage in carrying out the self-defense tasks for our motherland.

Both on the forefront and in the rear, the character of the people's war has been brilliantly displayed in the campaigns of the militia units mobilizing millions of people to fight for the defense of their villages and communes without losing their confidence in victory, in the party, and in the victory of their just cause. Flags of our Armed Forces have been flown in all parts of our motherland. Each volunteer combatant has displayed his unreserved

loyalty toward the motherland and his courage and his skills on the battlefields. Combat efficiency has brought about good combat results that we all acclaim.

However, one factor to which each person, each sector, each level, and each party-state institution, must pay attention is that at present our Cambodia is in the national, democratic, and popular phase in which everything must be turned toward realizing the goals of peace and national independence and toward building a state of Cambodia which is glorious, prosperous, and advanced.

In this phase, our major decisive task is to defend the country and the achievements of our national society and to protect the people's state power from the central to grassroots levels. Each individual must realize that without defense, there will be no motherland, no new regime, no glory, and no honor. Therefore, to successfully realize this task, all persons and all party-state institutions of all sectors and at all levels must pay particular attention to building an armed force which is powerful and has sufficient quantity and quality appropriately with the requirements of the motherland. They must understand that this task is their duty and that it is a common problem of all individuals and not just the problem of the Defense Ministry.

In addition to building the regular and regional forces, it is imperative to vigorously continue building and enhancing the combat efficiency of the militia units in all villages, communes, wards, factories, enterprises, ministries, and offices for serving as the core for the people, workers, and employees to participate in the fight against the enemies and to defend their localities and units.

It is imperative to understand that in leading the building of the Armed Forces, all institutions, particularly the party institutions, must take the political buildup as the groundwork, the party buildup as the core, and the building of cadres' ranks as the key link.

In military field, it is imperative to pursue the strategies and tactics of the people's war.

In the organizational field, it is imperative to lay stress on the building of the Armed Forces of the three categories in order to ensure all forms of struggle on the battlefield, including mobile attack tactics and guerrilla warfare tactics.

In the method of destroying the enemies, it is imperative to attack the enemies while striving to win the enemy soldiers over to our side.

In the war operations, it is imperative to strive to build and strengthen the forefront and the rear simultaneously, that is to coordinate military, political, and economic work.

In the method of leadership and command, we must pay attention to the factor of manpower, that is their capabilities, ethics, and arms simultaneously. In this respect, manpower is the decisive factor while arms and combat technique are the important factor.

Another important problem is how to do so that our army will become the genuine instrument of the party and the real offspring of the people, born from the people and fights for the people.

To achieve this, it is imperative to strive to temper and implant oneself with the good ethics of the army—behaving gently but having firm and strong determination to fight the enemies—and pledge to fight, under the party leadership, for the people's happiness and harmony and for the nation's prosperity, in whatever circumstances and conditions. Only by so doing can our army become the genuine army of the people which fights to defend the interests of the people, which has forged harmonious alliance with the people, and which is loved and trusted by the people.

Remember well that only by creating a firm army-people alliance can we have a strong socio-political source from which to draw our incomparably strong vitality.

Furthermore, we should pay additional attention to providing sufficient food and political indoctrination to the Armed Forces, thus enabling the combatants, particularly those in the forefront, to have good health, powerful strength, and always be victorious in their fight against the enemies. Pay particular attention to implementing the rear policy toward the families of frontline cadres and combatants, families of the fallen and disabled cadres and combatants, and families of those who have done good deeds for the nation and the motherland. In addition to the state's ration, we should mobilize the entire people to assist militiamen and create favorable conditions for militiamen to launch a production drive for improving their livelihood.

Thach Remark on Austria as Model Endorsed
BK2206095689 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Jun 89

["News commentary": "International Observers Say Cambodia Will Become Independent Like Austria When There Are no Foreign Troops in the Country and When There Is an Independent Government Chosen by the Cambodian people Themselves"]

[Text] On 9 June, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said in Vienna, Austria, that the best solution for Cambodia is to make it independent like Austria.

Various international observers say that Cambodia will become an independent country like Austria only when Vietnam unconditionally and genuinely withdraws all its troops from Cambodia and dissolves the Phnom Penh regime—which it has propped up with hundreds of

thousands of aggressor troops since early 1979—so as to set up a provisional coalition government which includes all Cambodian parties to organize general and free elections in Cambodia under UN supervision. In this way Cambodia will have an independent government selected by the Cambodian people themselves. If Vietnam refuses to withdraw its forces from Cambodia and continues to maintain the puppet regime it has propped up in Phnom Penh, then Cambodia cannot be independent and neutral like Austria.

Proposed Composition of UN Control Mechanism
BK2206022689 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Station editorial: "To End the War in Cambodia, the Withdrawal of Vietnamese Troops Must Be Subject to an Efficient and Strict Verification"]

[Text] Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal has clearly indicated that the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia should be done under an efficient and strict supervision of the UN international control mechanism [UN-ICM] composed of civilian or military personnel, or civilian and military staff together.

1. The UN-ICM should have sufficient personnel and facilities to carry out its effective control and supervision task.
2. The four Cambodian parties should have their representatives to cooperate with the UN-ICM in its control and supervision task.
3. The Vietnamese Army stationed in Cambodia should also have its representative within the UN-ICM. The mission of the Vietnamese Army delegate should terminate the day the SRV military withdrawal is completed.

The above-mentioned composition would ensure the efficiency of the control and supervision task for the representatives of the four Cambodian parties—including Vietnam's Phnom Penh puppet—and that of the Vietnamese aggressors.

VODK Urges 'Well-Balanced' Government
BK2206080089 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Unattributed commentary: "Only a Well-Balanced Provisional Quadripartite Coalition Government Can Ensure Security and Stability in Cambodia"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told reporters at Bangkok airport on 18 June that it was necessary to establish a well-balanced provisional four-party coalition government in Cambodia. If one of the parties was denied participation in a future Cambodian government, a civil war would break out.

At present, the aggressor Hanoi authorities are actively conducting all manner of maneuvers aimed at eliminating Democratic Kampuchea [DK], which constitutes the backbone of the resistance forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, bogging them down in the quagmire of Cambodia's battlefield for over the past 10 years. The Hanoi Vietnamese have framed up national reconciliation tactics within the framework of the puppet regime it props up in Phnom Penh. They want the resistance forces to lay down their arms and rally with them, and to eliminate this or that party and this or that person as it pleases them.

However, the whole world, like the entire Cambodian people, has clearly realized that neither the Vietnamese-style national reconciliation to be implemented within the framework of the puppet regime nor a national reconciliation reached by two or three parties are acceptable. So, it is necessary to gather all the four parties to achieve a true national reconciliation. That being the case, Vietnam has been asked to genuinely withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia under the efficient control and supervision of a UN control mechanism and to dismantle its illegal puppet regime simultaneously with the dissolution of the DK state—a legitimate state—to pave the way for the formation of a well-balanced interim quadripartite government headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

This is the only way to settle the Cambodian problem and to restore genuine peace and stability in Cambodia, thus safeguarding long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the Pacific as well.

Laos

Nouhak Phoumsavan Explains Assembly Role

Part 1

BK2106029689 *Vientiane PASASON in Lao*
1 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[First installment of statement by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the new Supreme People's Assembly, introducing the position, roles, duties, and responsibilities of the Assembly—date not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

At this inaugural session, we are proud to have been entrusted and elected by the people to be members of the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] since this assembly represents the legitimate rights and interests of the multiethnic people and is the supreme state power organization of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Such a position and such a role requires us to make new changes in our concept so as to be compatible to the new situation and circumstances and enable us to carry out our duties.

To help comrades understand the functions, roles, and duties and organize the effective implementation of the line and duties of the SPA—as Comrade Kaysone Phomviharn has proposed to the conference—in my capacity as chairman of the SPA, I would like to make the following additional suggestions as follows: **I. We must study and unanimously be imbued with the position, functions, roles, duties, and responsibilities of the second SPA to ensure the Assembly's efficiency.** A. The SPA is the supreme organization that represents the multiethnic people. It is directly elected by the people and executes suggestions and proposals put forth by the people. The SPA is the supreme state power organization with legislative authority to deliberate all problems related to the country's legal system such as drafting, approving, and amending the constitution; promulgating and amending laws; debating and approving the state's socioeconomic development and budgetary plans; establishing state administrative and supreme judicial organizations; and following up and inspecting their activities.

The key function of this new SPA is to draft and promulgate a constitution, criminal and civil codes, revise economic laws such as the trade law, monetary law, banking law, labor law, and others.

After the promulgation of the constitution, a new state supreme power organization will be elected. Pending the promulgation of the new constitution and the establishment of the state administrative organizations, this SPA will not elect a president of the country, chairman of the Council of Ministers, head of the Supreme People's Court, and superior prosecutors as stipulated in Articles 20, 21, and 22 of the SPA law. We have agreed during this inaugural session of the SPA to make no change in the positions of the president of the country, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and head of the Supreme People's Court for the time being.

B. Organizational structure of the 2d SPA. The SPA Standing Committee elected by this session comprises:

A chairman, vice chairman, and four members of the standing committee. Four commissions were also set up namely Secretariat Commission; Legal and Constitutional Commission; Foreign Relations Commission; Economic, Planning, and Budget Commission; and Social and Cultural Commission.

Therefore, I propose everyone of us study and clearly understand the functions, roles, and duties of the Standing Committee and the Commissions. **1. Rights and duties of the SPA standing committee.**

The SPA Standing Committee is the permanent body of the SPA, the supreme power organization, which is active until the next assembly is elected. The standing committee has the task of holding meetings with the following functions, duties, and rights.

—Convene and organize sessions of the SPA.

—Follow up, inspect, and assist the undertakings of the Council of Ministers and organizations established by the SPA.

—To deliberate issues in connection with nationality.

—To follow up, inspect, and assist the local councils in carrying out their normal duties. To terminate or revoke resolutions and decisions made by local councils which run counter to the constitution and laws or are detrimental to the state and society.

—To ratify agreements the Lao People's Democratic Republic has signed with foreign countries or abrogate them.

—To appoint or dismiss military and police officers of the rank of colonel and above.

—To appoint or dismiss deputy heads of the Supreme People's Court, vice superior prosecutors, judges of the Supreme People's Court, chiefs of the military courts.

—To confer commendation with victory medal, decorations, and titles of national hero and emulation combatant. **2. Duties of Chairman of the SPA.**

—To preside over sessions of the SPA.

—To inspect and assist the undertakings of the SPA.

—To maintain contact with the people's representatives (SPA members).

—To represent the SPA in dealing with foreign countries.

—To chair meetings of the SPA Standing Committee.

—To sign to official documents of the SPA. (Article 4 of the SPA law) **3. Vice Chairman and Standing Committee of the SPA.**

Their duties are to assist the chairman and execute assignments entrusted by him. The vice chairman will be in charge of the Secretariat Commission.

Each member of the Standing Committee will be in charge of a commission of the SPA as agreed by the chairman and Standing Committee. **4. Duties of the Commissions.**

—To examine and study reports and draft bills and regulations as assigned by the SPA or Standing Committee.

—To study and make recommendations and suggestions for the SPA and Standing Committee on issues related to their respective areas of work.

—To assist the SPA and Standing Committee in following up and inspecting the implementation of the constitution and laws, activities of the Council of Ministers and the People's Supreme Court. **Head of the Secretariat Commission.**

To cooperate with the chairman and vice chairman in organizing sessions of the assembly. To be in charge of documents of the SPA. To guide and supervise activities and decisions to be made by the SPA and the daily work of the SPA Standing Committee. To be in charge of the SPA office's work.

The SPA commissions will implement their respective projects as approved by the SPA Standing Committee and directly report the results to the SPA chairman to ensure coordination among the commissions.

Part 2

BK2106115189 Vientiane PASASON in Lao
2 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[Second and last installment of statement made by Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the new Supreme People's Assembly, introducing the position, roles, duties, and responsibilities of the Assembly—date not given]

[Text] C. Enhance the quality of every session of the SPA.

The most significant form of undertakings of the SPA is its sessions. For this reason, preparations of the agenda and format of each session must be made in conformity with realities and responsibilities of each people's representative. Democratic rights must be enhanced openly in deliberating various issues and problems in very SPA session so as to ensure high unanimity. This is an important issue since it deals with the quality of SPA undertakings. The people's representatives must be informed in advance about the date and time of each session. Prior to each session, they must be given the agenda and decisions to be made. They must keep themselves well informed and prepare their opinions to be voiced during the session. We must not hold sessions only in form. **II. We must clearly acknowledge our own position, functions, roles, and responsibilities in the political area in our capacity as members of the SPA. A. The SPA members represent the rights and interests of the multiethnic people and work as the people's representatives in the supreme state power organization.**

They have the highest honor and high responsibilities because they have been entrusted by the people to execute the state affairs and undertake responsibilities toward society. The people's representatives must exert all their physical and mental energies to carry out the two strategic tasks of national defense and socialist construction, expand the people's right to self-mastery, and continuously improve the people's material and cultural living conditions. The people's representatives must do their duties in such a way as to deserve the confidence reposed in them by voters. **Rights and duties of members of the SPA.**

—The people's representatives assume the rights and duties of members of the SPA from the day on which their qualifications were announced in the inaugural session of the SPA.

—Members of the SPA have the right to pursue their present occupations. After being elected as people's representatives, they must enthusiastically contribute to the tasks of economic, cultural, and social construction

so as to improve the multiethnic people's living conditions and set examples in respecting and complying with the state's regulations, laws, and collective rules of the laboring people.

—They are obliged to keep close contact with eligible voters, state organizations, offices, and agencies in their constituencies and must allow themselves to be inspected and overseen by eligible voters. At the same time, they must report outcomes of SPA sessions as well as their performance of duties to eligible voters.

—They are obliged to actively contribute to the undertakings of the SPA and the SPA Standing Committee, and report their performance to the SPA Standing Committee regularly. At the same time, the SPA Standing Committee must provide necessary assistance for SPA members and organize training courses on lines and policies of the party and rules and regulations governing SPA membership and SPA functions.

—SPA members are obliged to attend to every session of the SPA and must inform and explain the reasons for their absence to the SPA Standing Committee.

—SPA members have the right to propose issues they deem beneficial to society for discussion in SPA sessions, seek approval from the assembly for, and report their activities to the session.

—SPA members have the right to elect and be elected to be in charge of particular undertakings in the organizations under the jurisdiction of the SPA.

—SPA members have the right to raise questions, voice their opinions in SPA sessions, and make suggestions concerning the procedure of session.

—SPA members have the right to make proposal for having organizations or personnel under the jurisdiction of the SPA report their performance of duties to SPA sessions.

—SPA members have the right to propose draft bills, revision and amendment of the constitution and laws.

—SPA members have the right to express their opinions and vote with equality for or against every issue raised for debate or approval from the assembly.

—SPA members have the right to attend sessions of lower level people's councils and express their opinions. But they have no right to vote.

The rights and duties of SPA members expire when the tenure of the SPA is over and the election of the new people's representatives is held. **B. The obligations of the people's representatives in their respective constituencies.**

In compliance with the statement that SPA members represent the rights and interests of the multiethnic people, I suggest that SPA members keep close contact with the people and at least twice a year inform eligible voters and organizations which nominated them as election candidates in the constituencies of the outcomes of SPA sessions and its activities to

SPA members must accept grievances handed to them by the people for consideration before submitting them to higher echelons or organizations concerned for taking action in a timely manner. After being elected as people's representatives, we must avoid concentrating only on our specialized area while overlooking the duties of people's representatives.

SPA members are obliged to make themselves available for meeting with the people at any time to give assistance, advise, answer questions, and solve problems for them. **III. To persistently train and educate ourselves so that we truly deserve the honor of people's representatives.**

We must realize that we are elected to the SPA by the people because the latter want us to act on their behalf in contributing to the management of state affairs, not for the sake of our own status, position, or authority. For this reason, every people's representative must always try to learn about what the people have in mind and their aspirations and listen to the opinions of the masses. We must give first priority to the interests of the laboring masses when we bring up any issue for discussion, consultation, or approval during SPA sessions.

We must inform and educate the people so that they will understand and consciously comply with lines, plans, and policies of the party and state laws and make joint efforts to help everyone, in particular the people of younger generations so that they can be upgraded in all areas (political, cultural, scientific, and technical...) and become good citizens of the new regime.

SPA members must set an example in implementing the lines, plans, and policies of the party and in complying with state laws, persistently train and educate ourselves to maintain our revolutionary qualifications and ethics, and pursue a clean and simple way of life that suits realities and links to the grass roots and people.

Trade Delegation Returns From Foreign Visits *BK2106094289 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT* *21 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 21 (KPL)—A delegation of the Ministry of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations led by its minister, Phao Bounnaphon, returned here yesterday after paying an official visit of friendship to the SR [Socialist Republic] of Vietnam. Previously, he attended the 9th session of the commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation between Laos and the GDR held in Berlin from May 29 to June 3.

The delegation also attended the 5th session of same nature between Laos and Czechoslovakia held in Prague on June 12-15.

During the session, the Lao delegation discussed with its counterparts about the effectiveness of economic, scientific and technological cooperation and coordination in the framework of the five year plan of cooperation (1991-1995) between Laos and these countries.

Indian Envoy Presents Aid to Phoumi Vongvichit
*BK2106094489 Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Vientiane, June 21 (KPL)—A consignment of aid worth more than 1,000 U.S. dollars from the Indian Embassy in Laos was presented here on June 20 to the Lao side on the occasion of the International Children's Day (June 1st).

The aid, the 4th of its kind, was handed over to the president of the National Commission for the International Year of the Child, Phoumi Vongvichit, by G.M. Jambolkar, Indian ambassador to Laos.

Philippines

Bases Labor Agreement Talks Resume With U.S.
*HK2206045189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 22 Jun 89 ppo 1, 6*

[By Ed Santoalla]

[Text] Negotiations between the United States and the Philippines on the Bases Labor Agreement (BLA) have resumed after having been suspended for eight months due to the U.S. alleged "hardline" position over issues relating to the rights and welfare of Filipino workers in the American military facilities.

Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon told reporters that "top-level but informal" discussions on the matter actually began early this week at Malacanang. These talks involve Drilon and Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, and James Peter Dodd, U.S. labor attache to the Philippines, and Kent Quinn of the U.S. embassy (political affairs office) here.

Drilon said the two panels have reached a "preliminary agreement" particularly on the need for U.S. base authorities to "respect Philippine social and labor laws."

"We remain deadlocked on a number of issues like the question of midyear bonuses for Filipino base workers and the matter of expanding the scope of authority of Filipino arbitrators in base labor disputes", he said.

Drilon said the two panels hope to finish the talks "as soon as possible."

Roberto Flores, president of the 22,000-strong Federation of Filipino Civilian Employees in the U.S. Facilities (FFCEA), told reporters that "the resumption of the

BLA talks will expedite the collective bargaining agreement (CBA) negotiations currently ongoing between FFCEA and base authorities in Baguio City."

The BLA talks were suspended by Drilon in October last year due to the American panel's rejection of the Philippine panel demand for Filipino base workers to be covered by Philippine laws and for their wages to be taken up in CBA negotiations.

The U.S. bases authorities have always held the position that Filipino workers' wages cannot be taken up in CBA negotiations because the U.S. panel therein has no authority to negotiate on such a matter.

Hong Kong Investors Investigate Possibilities
*OW2206023989 Tokyo KYODO in English 2140 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Manila, June 21 KYODO—Hong Kong businessmen are planning to shift their investments to the Philippines in view of the political instability in China and the uncertainty of the future of the British colony under Chinese rule, Filipino officials said Wednesday.

At the House of Representatives, a congressman filed a bill last Friday [16 June] seeking to liberalize investment rules to make the Philippines more competitive among its Asian neighbors in attracting the "excess funds and resources" which have been previously earmarked by foreign investors for China.

Immigration chief Miriam Santiago said the Philippines Congress may have to revise immigration and naturalization laws to allow the entry of more investments. She said she has received many inquiries regarding special investor resident visas from Hong Kong nationals "because of the problems in the mainland today." She said a group representing Hong Kong investors she spoke with Tuesday said that the Philippines could "easily pay" its 28 billion dollar foreign debt with their investments.

Santiago said the group was willing to invest only if they are issued Philippine passports "so that they can commute easily between their Hong Kong businesses and their place of residence." She said, however, that this meant the investors will eventually have to be granted Filipino citizenship, a "policy issue" that the Philippine Congress should resolve.

"We could liberalize the law on naturalization so we won't miss out on this opportunity," she said. She added, however, that naturalization procedures should distinguish those "willing to transfer allegiance to the Philippines from those who simply seek Philippine citizenship for economic or mercenary reasons."

"That is a balancing act that is addressed to the Philippine Congress," she said.

Under current rules, Hong Kong and Taiwanese investors are granted special permanent resident visas if they invest at least 75,000 dollars. She said those who have made inquiries regarding the special visas claim they can each raise a minimum investment of 100,000 dollars.

House Assistant Majority Floor Leader Rep. Oscar Orbos filed a bill which will consider any foreigner who has deposited at least 100,000 dollars in any of the banks in the country as an investor entitled to a visa for as long as he maintains his deposit. An additional 20,000 dollars deposit will allow him residency in the country.

"In the face of recent developments in China, there is keen competition in the ASEAN (Association of South-east Asian Nations) region for the excess funds and resources to be located in their countries," Orbos said. "Unless the country is well-positioned to compete for these resources, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, even Burma and Vietnam, which have already started to open up, will be perceived to be more attractive investment areas."

The BUSINESS WORLD newspaper reported Wednesday that some Filipino businessmen have set up offices in Hong Kong to facilitate contact with investors who are expected to shift from China to Southeast Asia.

Hong Kong businessmen are uneasy about the future of the colony when it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997 in view of the violent suppression and crackdown against pro-democracy activists in China. The board of investments has recorded an increase in the number of investment applications from Hong Kong nationals.

There were 38 applications in May this year during the height of the demonstrations in Beijing compared to only 17 during the same month last year. Applications as of June 21 totaled 17 compared to 16 for the whole month of June 1988.

Chinese Nationals Want To Invest, Stay in Manila
HK2206045989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 22 Jun 89 pp 1, 17

[Text] There is an exodus of Chinese investors from Hong Kong and Taiwan to the country as a result of the political upheaval in mainland China, it was learned yesterday from Immigration Commissioner Miriam Defensor Santiago.

Santiago noted an increase in the number of applications filed with the Commission on Immigration and Deportation (CID) by Chinese nationals wishing to invest and live in Manila.

The CID has also been swamped with inquiries about the procedures and qualifications necessary for aliens to obtain investor's visas.

Santiago said that aside from the ongoing political turmoil in the People's Republic of China (PROC), the Chinese investors are coming because by 1997, Hong Kong will be turned over to China by Britain.

Immigration laws provide that for an alien to acquire an investor's visa, a status by which he could engage in business and consequently stay in the country indefinitely like an immigrant, he must first invest a sum of \$75,000 in the economy.

Santiago said that Chinese nationals manifested to her their willingness to put up a minimum of \$100,000 each as initial investments here.

The investors are interested mostly in the garment and textile industry, food processing, shipping, finance, jewelry, and hotel and restaurant business.

According to Santiago, the prospective investors claimed to number around 100,000.

"Unfortunately, most of them, in exchange for investing here, want to be issued Philippine passports, which according to them is necessary in their prospective business dealings," Santiago said.

She stressed, however, that to issue a Philippine passport to an alien invariably means granting citizenship to that person.

"It is really a question of how much we stand to lose or gain in attracting these investors here if the trade-off is citizenship," Santiago pointed out.

Santiago, nevertheless, said she is going to inform President Aquino of the Chinese investors' propositions.

"Liberalizing laws on naturalization is a question of policy which only the Congress can settle, but we have to determine several factors or miss out on this chance," Santiago stressed.

21 Refugees From China Land in La Union
HK2206040389 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 22 Jun 89 p 17

[By Milton Pascua]

[Text] San Fernando, La Union—A total of 21 Chinese, reportedly pro-democracy protesters who fled their country, landed at Barangay Ili Sur, San Juan town, this province aboard a fishing vessel yesterday. They left mainland China last June 15 through an escape route which started in Canton.

All the 21 refugees do not speak English. They were led by a young man identified as Ting Se Kao who acted as the captain of the fishing vessels.

Lt. Col. Renato Paredes, La Union PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander who inspected the landing site and talked to some of the refugees through an interpreter, said that the arrival of the Chinese refugees is the first in the country.

Government To Monitor Activities of 'Peaceniks'

HK2006104389 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Text] The government will monitor the activities of arriving foreigners who belong to the peacenik, an anti-nuclear and anti-imperialist group. The details from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] The matter was discussed at the meeting of the cabinet's Cluster E team in Malacanang today. The group is expected to arrive in the country next month before proceeding to North Korea for a youth conference.

Speaking in an interview after the meeting, Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez, head of Cluster E, admitted that the government cannot bar the group from entering the country, but stressed that the group must obey the laws of the land.

Meanwhile, Local Governments Secretary Luis Santos pointed out that the government only wanted to ensure that no foreigners intervene in the country's domestic affairs.

It will be recalled that a delegation of peaceniks from New Zealand and Australia took part in antibases rally while in the country earlier this year. [end recording]

Official Claims Israeli Aid Poses Problem

HK2106042189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 21 Jun 89 p 7

[By Tess Villanueva]

[Text] The Israeli Government has offered to contribute to the Philippine Aid Program [PAP], and the gesture is giving the country a problem.

Accepting Israel's offer to contribute to the PAP mainly by way of technical know-how may jeopardize the aid the country is wooing from a possibly bigger contributor: Saudi Arabia.

A Department of Foreign Affairs official, who refused to be identified, said Israeli Ambassador Yaov Behiri has offered to contribute to the PAP and send representatives who could observe the PAP pledging session in Tokyo next month. This was confirmed by the Israeli ambassador.

Last Monday, Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus flew to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia for a three-day official visit, where he hopes to persuade Saudi officials to join the PAP pledging session in Tokyo.

"There is a possibility that Saudi Arabia may make an unprecedented gesture to help the Philippines in its economic recovery program by making a symbolic if not substantial contribution to the PAP," the official said.

"However, this assistance may not be forthcoming if the Philippines accepts Israel's offer to donate to the PAP," he added.

A Saudi contribution to the PAP is seen as important because it may persuade other Muslim countries (particularly those who, along with Saudi Arabia, have stocks in the Islamic Development Bank [IDB]) they also contribute to the PAP.

Among the other shareholders of the IDB, which has an authorized capital of \$2.2 billion, is Kuwait, which owns 12.82% of the bank's shares; the United Arab Emirates, which owns 14.1% and Libya, which has 16.03% Saudi Arabia itself is the biggest shareholder of the bank, with 25.64%

The official said contributions seen as likely to come from Saudi Arabia may be funneled to projects that would affect Muslim Filipinos in the South.

The projects include upgrading of mosques; the propagation of the Arabic language; construction of more Muslim schools or madrasas; and health projects for Muslim Filipinos, the official said.

At present, the Saudi Government is not giving any aid to the Philippines.

The Israeli Government has bilateral aid to the country, mostly in the form of technical assistance in agriculture.

The Israeli Embassy's offer to contribute to the PAP is in the form of irrigation and plant genetic technological transfer.

Ambassador Behiri confirmed that he met last week with PAP official Delfin Garcia and offered Israeli know-how on projects to be funded by the PAP.

Government To Seek Land Reform Fund in Tokyo

HK1906023789 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Text] The Philippines will seek funding for land reform from foreign donors at a meeting in Tokyo next month. Officials from 17 government and 14 institutions will meet in Tokyo on July 3 to 5 to discuss the multilateral aid initiative, a 5-year \$10-billion fund to restructure the

Philippine economy and sustain its growth. The Philippines plans to ask for \$1.5 billion for support services to beneficiaries of land reform from 1989 to 1992.

Overseas Employment Among Top Dollar Earners
HK1606042589 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Filipinos working in 125 countries remitted 856 million dollars to their families in the Philippines last year. The figure makes overseas employment among the top dollar earners in this country, according to Philippine Overseas Employment Administration chief Tomas Achacoso. He said demand for Philippine workers abroad declined in the first quarter due to the fluctuation in oil prices in the Middle East, but a recovery is expected before the end of the year because of expected new demand from Taiwan and Japan.

Release of \$100 Million World Bank Loans Sought
HK1506131389 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 15 Jun 89 p 9

[By Rexie M. Reyes]

[Text] The country is working on several options to facilitate the release of the \$100-million economic recovery loan from the World Bank, Finance Undersecretary Ernest Leung said yesterday.

Three studies are in fact being drawn to do just that.

The studies concern the privatization of banks, public investments and maintenance and operations expenditures.

Leung said that the Social Security System, the Government Service Insurance System, and the Land Bank of the Philippines will definitely have a part in whatever plans the government will come out with.

Based on World Bank requirement, the country has to show improvements in its financial system before it can get the final tranche of the economic recovery loan. Leung said he is hopeful that the country can get the loan within the middle of the year. He said that the country has religiously complied with all the requirements asked of it by the World Bank. He said that the improvements required like the privatization of banks are done and over with despite some delays caused by legal cases involving some of the banks lined up for privatization.

The country is also preparing for bilateral negotiations with the member countries of the Paris Club, Leung said.

Some drafts from different governments involved have been coming in already, Leung added. The Paris Club bilateral negotiations will be the venue for the threshing out in specific terms the "good terms" the country got from the Paris Club third round of loan rescheduling last May 26.

This means the Philippines will be holding bilateral talks with each member country to draw up the specific application of the multi-year restructuring agreement (MYRA) on principal loans falling due from June 1989 to June 1992.

The amounts of principal loans and interest which the Philippines owes to each member of the Paris Club vary.

The recent loan rescheduling with the Paris Club, according to a number of economists and financial experts interviewed by Business Times was on of the "good" terms which the country was able to negotiate.

The rescheduling has saved the country from paying some \$2.2 million external debts falling due from this year to 1992.

Editorial on Impact of Letter of Intent to IMF
HK1706075189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 17 Jun 89 p 4

[Editorial: "We Should Have Gotten a Better Deal"]

[Text] The first indirect admission by the Government that all is not well with the economic program that it submitted in a letter of intent (LOI) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a precondition for obtaining a new financing package for the period 1989-1992 was a series of meetings conducted in Malacanang last month to devise ways of cushioning the adverse impact of the document. These brainstorming sessions were occasioned by the sudden surge in the price of rice, a phenomenon linked by some to the signing of the LOI.

These coming months, the country will be facing a round of price increases, partly induced by the global upswing in the cost of oil, and partly by the LOI provisions. Government is extremely worried by this development that it is currently engaged in the futile exercise of assuring the public that prices of basic commodities will remain stable. [sentence as published]

Just three days ago, the Government had to admit another LOI fallout. It came in the form of the announcement that the targetted growth rate of 6.5 percent this year had to be brought down to 6 percent. The reason for this, Press Secretary Adolfo Azcuna claimed, was the weaker overall performance of the country's agriculture, industry and service sectors.

Azcuna added that this in turn could be attributed to the fact that the economy is in a transition phase—from a consumer-led to an investment-led economy. Once consumption growth reached saturation point, the next thing firms do is to shift their investments to the expansion of their facilities.

Azcuna pointed out that this does not immediately translate into more production. As such, he viewed that the slackening of the growth rate is at best temporary. Once the recipients of these investments become fully operational, he predicted that the economy will grow at much faster rate.

But even before the Government announced the scaling down of the economic growth target, independent economists (even right after the signing of the LOI) had already cautioned that the 6.5 percent growth rate was unrealistic. They noted that the 6.7 percent growth rate posted last year would be difficult to maintain in view of the fact that it was achieved mainly due to the employment of unused excess capacities and not of the fresh inflow of new investments.

Moreover, government expenditures then was much higher than the level promised in the LOI. Since the public sector expenditures account for a big chunk of our economic activity, a cutback on it would easily translate into a slow economic growth rate.

We still have to see the investments statistics to determine whether Azcuna's interpretation is a correct one. But if investment inflows are not really that massive, then the analysis of the detractors of the LOI becomes a more acceptable proposition.

We are, however, sure of one thing. With the reduction in the growth rate target and a projected increase in the import bill of about 9 percent yearly, the pressure on the country's international reserves will increase. The only way to get a reprieve is to replenish it but this will entail incurring more loans from our creditors.

Despite assurances by the Government that the LOI is the best arrangement we could forge with our creditors, the public is slowly realizing that our negotiators could have exerted more efforts in striking a better deal. This comes at a time when the fallouts from the LOI are just beginning to be felt. When their full impact are experienced next year with the imposition of new taxes, we foresee the public writhing in pain.

But before then, the Government would have announced that the inflation target of 8 percent per year contained in the LOI is another unrealistic figure. By then, the Government will have realized and admitted its mistake of endorsing the LOI without sufficiently consulting its people.

Japan To Ease Import Tariffs on Coffee, Bananas
HK2206050989 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English
22 Jun 89 p 12

[Text] Undersecretary Raul A. Boncan of the Department of Trade and Industry yesterday announced that the Philippines will benefit from the reduction of import tariffs on two Philippine products and increases in

quotas for five products for the fiscal year 1989, 1990, under Japan's generalized system of preferences (GSP). Boncan said that Japan reduced GSP tariff rates on fresh bananas and roasted coffee.

The previous GSP rate on fresh bananas imported between April 1 to Sept. 30 was cut to 10 percent from 12.5 percent. The import tariff on fresh bananas imported between Oct. 1 to March 31 was reduced to 20 percent from 25 percent.

Boncan said that Philippine fresh bananas accounted for a market share of 71.8 percent or \$265.2 million out of \$369.4 million worth of bananas Japan imported in 1987. This was the highest among the top five suppliers of imported fresh bananas in the Japanese market.

Boncan also said that the previous GSP rate on roasted coffee (note decaffeinated) was cut to 10 percent from 20 percent.

Although the Philippines was not among the top five suppliers in Japan, the Philippines shared 0.58 percent or \$4.2 million of total Japanese imports of \$721.6 million in 1987.

Boncan listed five Philippines products whose ceilings for fiscal year 1989-1990 were increased by Japan.

The quota for gloves, mittens and mitts (knitted or crocheted fabrics by sewing, n.e.s.) was raised by 3 percent to about \$42.7 million from \$2.49 million.

The ceiling for men's and boys' trousers, breeches and the like (of cotton) was likewise increased by 4 percent to some \$24 million from about \$23 million.

The quota for brassieres was improved by 6 percent to about \$4.97 million from about \$4.69 million.

Japan also raised the quota for electrolytic cathode copper (containing more than 95 percent by weight of copper) by 3 percent to 7,738 metric tons from 7,513 tons.

The ceiling for copper wire was increased by 3 percent to 862,097 kilos from 836,987 kilos.

Boncan said that Japan's imports from the Philippines of these items in 1987 totaled \$83.5 million.

Aquino Addresses Mayors on Decentralization
HK1606060189 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0245 GMT 16 Jun 89

[Speech delivered by President Corazon Aquino before the National Convention of Municipal Mayors at the Folk Arts Theater in Manila—live in English—monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I am aware that for so long, much has been asked of you, but so little has been given in terms of authority and resources to enable you to carry

out your programs. Let me make it clear to all of you this morning that I do not intend to ask you to help fight poverty and insurgency without giving you the wherewithal to achieve them. I am convinced that if this country is to move forward, to grow at a rate and pace consistent with the aspirations of our people, we have to decentralize much of that authority wielded by the national government. [applause] And your national government is taking steps to remedy the overcentralized system we inherited from the past regime.

If you recall, the last time we met I promised you that the national government shall strive to provide a wide channel for two-way traffic in ideas and feedback between the people and the government. This past year you saw a real grass-roots presidency at work. I have directly consulted the local governments through my regional and provincial visits, as well as during my regular meetings with the Regional Development Council chairmen, provincial governors, and city mayors.

Just recently, another link has been established between the national and local leadership, the Presidential Action Line System, or PALS. The PALS is designed to provide an immediate and expeditious response to the requests and concerns of local government units which are sent to the office of the President. Under this system, senior officials are designated as action officers to directly act on local requests on behalf of their respective departments. Thus you can now be assured of a faster reaction time from the national government, with regard to your letters.

However, that singularly difficult task of greater devolution and deconcentration still eludes us. We must continuously move toward making every municipality a self-reliant community, with a local chief executive empowered and provided with enough resources to truly manage on his own. To these ends, I have filed and will be filing vital legislation which will bring about a genuine decentralization.

A little over a month ago, I submitted to Congress legislation which will increase your share in the gross national internal revenue collection. [applause] Specifically the bill provides that local government will get 20 percent of the total internal revenue collection. On top of this, an additional 5 percent is set aside as incentive to local government units that can demonstrably increase their real estate tax collection efficiency. [passage omitted]

But increasing revenues is not enough. You also need the authority to effectively and efficiently carry out your programs, as you have cited in the resolutions submitted to me this morning. In response to some of these resolutions, I will be endorsing the proposed Local Government Code as an administration measure. In this connection, I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Senator Aquilino Pimentel, whose Senate Bill 155 was the source of many provisions of the proposed code. [applause]

Three of your resolutions are already addressed in the proposed Local Government Code; namely, the omnibus resolution containing specific requests for greater devolution of powers to local units; second, requesting certification of a proposed local autonomy act; and third regarding the Philippine Constabulary and the Integrated National Police. I shall deal with the rest of the resolutions later.

Meanwhile, let me cite to you other features of the proposed code. The National Police personnel assigned to your municipalities shall be under your operation, supervision, and direction. [applause] You shall have appointing power over all local government personnel whose operating expenses are mainly paid from local funds, except for treasurers and assessors, who will be appointed by the Department of Finance from a list of eligibles nominated by the local chiefs concerned.

You shall exercise administrative supervision over field personnel of the executive departments involved in the delivery of basic services. Moreover, within 18 months from when the code takes effect, said executive departments shall transfer their corresponding appropriations and funds, other than those from programs and projects, to the local government unit concerned. [applause] You, as members of the local prequalification bid and award committee, shall have an active part in the construction, operation, and maintenance of projects which are funded locally, and/or receive funding or financial counterpart assistance from the national executive department, subject to the specifications, (?co-standard), and performance audit as may be prescribed by said national executive department. [passage omitted]

Just as your authority is increased, so will I exact improved performance from each of you. I will not hear of the highest town official utilizing his powers to benefit a few favored men. And I will expect that this devolution of powers will be felt immediately and equally by all.

I have been told that some, if not most, local officials are not ready and prepared to assume greater responsibilities. But if we do not implement decentralization now, then when will we do it? [applause]

I am convinced that only through decentralization can we truly achieve peace and progress. The overcentralization of powers in the government during the past regime was prompted by the craving for power and the material greed of those in the central government then. My administration has wisely learned from the past and now foresees a stronger and more effective management of government services that will truly reach the grass roots. [passage omitted]

Finally, regarding your request for quarterly meetings with me, I think you all know that I am regularly meeting the provincial governors once every quarter, and the city

mayors once every 4 months. I am extending my invitation to the officers of your league to attend my meetings with the city mayors, and our next meeting is scheduled on Tuesday, June 27.

Allow me now to reiterate my determination to continue adopting measures to increase your powers. This commitment to decentralize is also an unequivocal expression of my confidence in your ability to be my partners in steering the country towards a better future. [applause] Our people have great expectations, and I share the expectations of our people. You will fulfill our hopes for a better life. We have the policies and structures in place. Let me now end by saying: Let's get moving and let's get moving fast. Thank you and good morning.

Aquino Spells Out Antigraft Measures

*HK1906070189 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0503 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Speech delivered by President Corazon Aquino before the National Coalition for Transparency at the Club Filipino, Metro Manila—live in English, broadcast in progress]

[Text] Your Eminence Jaime Cardinal Sin, Mr Jaime Cura and the members of the National Coalition for Transparency, fellow workers in government, honoured guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I will go straight to the point. Many of those who are gathered here represent the spirit that believed it had put hope into power in 1986. You are gathered again because disenchantment has started to set in, and you wonder if 1986 was worth it.

Whether it was worth it or not, whether our freedom with the uncertainty it has brought is better or worse than the certitude of slavery, I leave for you to answer. The answer to that question I have to leave to you, for no one can tell you to think anything but what your honest thoughts and feelings dictate.

Yet, I believe I owe it to you to personally answer some of my critics. Considering who they were under Marcos it would insult the spirit of this assembly and the memory of the Philippine struggle for freedom to answer them directly. But you who care for this country deserve to hear the answers.

You have heard it all: the incompetence and corruption of this government, the violation of human rights that were the core of its political commitments, the sorry state of the economy. Where these critics get the gall to criticize on this point is beyond me. They asked why we have come only this far in our economic recovery. I will tell you why. Because it has taken this long to just get out of the black hole they dug in our pockets when they were in power. [applause]

When I came to power, we wrote off 130 billion pesos in bad loans to those who held positions of power and conflicting interests under Marcos in just two financial institutions: PNB [Philippine National Bank] and DBP [Development Bank of the Philippines].

Let me give you a few examples: CDCP [Construction Development Corporation of the Philippines] alone, over 10 billion pesos lost; Cuesta Monte Company, over 2 billion lost and taken by those who wax so indignant over today's corruption.

I directed the ombudsman to prosecute these cases and express the hope that the antigraft court would give them first priority. It was imperative that Philippine credit worthiness be reestablished by the timely prosecution of defaulters.

To date, not a single case has advanced beyond the preliminary stage. It is said that this, too, is the executive's fault. No. It is not. If I intervene in the judicial process, I would be accused of political vendetta. I have, therefore, left the law to take its course alone, and the courts to face the judgement of the people. To that end I have directed the PNB, the DBP, and other government financial institutions to release the complete and detailed list of all behest loans, so that the people will understand the pernicious delay in the prosecution of those who plundered our country. That time-honoured and constitutional protection of judicial independence is no excuse for inaction.

It is said that we must stop using Marcos as an excuse for the Aquino administration's shortcoming. No, we cannot. The truth has rights that political convenience and the opposition's desire for national amnesia cannot compromise. [applause]

Justice, not amnesia, is not what we had in mind when we called for reconciliation. Marcos and his cronies are not just symbols of the past but the reality of the present. We live and suffer the consequences of their thievery in the foreign debt which we are striving to pay without starving our children and choking our progress. We live and suffer the consequences of their thievery in the poorly-planned and bankrupt industries that we can neither dispose of nor reactivate without losing more money.

We live and suffer the consequences of the corruption that Marcos institutionalized on every level of government, civilian and military. We live and suffer the legacy of our loudest critics.

Those who finished off the Philippine economy are the loudest in decrying the slowness of the recovery even they cannot deny because they are cashing in on it. With strength borrowed from the money they stole, they have turned their weapons to reopen the wounds they inflicted on the body of our country when they were in power: poverty, insurgency, and debts.

Some will say what is important is not who says it but what he says. No, it is important. Because the minute we allow the guilty to instruct the innocent on morals, all morality loses its force. [applause]

My critics have assailed the so-called corruption of my government. But these critics, not I, have the hidden wealth to conceal. [laughter] My critics call my government weak, but it is they and not I who spent their waking moments weaving plots after failed plots to overturn the government.

Yet, despite the fact that I have never imprisoned any political opponent nor ordered any ward leader to manufacture falsified election returns, there has been greater stability in the land than in the last 5 years of the dictatorship that stopped at nothing, not even murder, to impose it.

What is galling is not what these critics say, but that they dare to say it. That thieves should preach honesty, that the untruthful should counsel truth, that the ignorant should lecture on policy, and that those who connive in the plunder of our country should prescribe the manner of its revival in their hands.

The future will not take instructions from yesterday's men, nor shall we take the truth from those who made a good living from lying. The spring cannot rise higher nor be cleaner than its source. That said, unquestionably, something has gone wrong. Corruption has returned, if not in the same scale, certainly with equal shamelessness. This cannot be. It is not our intention to appear honest and competent only in comparison to our enemy. We must, and I will, wage a relentless effort to weed out the corruption that has resurfaced in our midst. [applause]

The campaign must spare no one: neither friends who helped in the campaign nor the enemies who abetted the dictatorship; neither those who dropped our names, nor those who maligned them. No one will be spared. [applause]

The war on graft and corruption must be matched by a war on slack operation and indecision in government, on those whose reckless conduct has called the honor of this government into question. No one is indispensable. I intend to address not only the people's dismay over corruption but their despair over inaction. [applause]

Too much depends on the success of this venture. For what is at stake here is the people's continuing faith in democracy, in the force of moral values and law. I am aware that the values we seek to bring about through a democratic method and honest example cannot produce overnight results. Yet, let there be no mistake on this score. We shall not lose by inaction and default what we have painfully gained by the most deliberate and strenuous effort. What we have won, we shall keep. And on what we have accomplished, we shall build higher.

Yet, the manner of building cannot be like EDSA [Epifanio de los Santos Avenue]. Not in a flash, but by unerring step shall we build the future. I am heartened that this is also how the coalition intends to proceed: to build a moral order stone by honest stone by the living example of each and every person converted to its vision of morality in government, in the community, in the family, and in himself.

Breaking down the task to manageable portions is how I like to proceed. When I called for a boycott, I targeted only a soft drink to test whether the will and means to accomplish little was there before I made commitments to do more. In the same vein, the Coalition for Transparency looks first to the moral renewal of its individual members before calling for the reformation of society and government. Before a man can preach, he must ask himself: Has he paid his correct taxes? Before a man can inveigh against influence peddling, he must consider if he does not have a pending favor with any public official. Before a man demands transparency, he must be certain that he, too, can stand without fear in the light.

As a first step, I target the Customs and Importation. We made significant progress in facilitating export but the bottleneck in importation remains, and smuggling has become so rampant that the labor-intensive textile industry's very survival is in question.

First, let me make it clear to quell all speculations. Customs Commissioner Mison is staying and has my full backing in any measure he cares to take, [applause] particularly those measures he has proposed to the coalition, such as the non-stop processing in the release of shipment, and the organization of the custom's industry consultative council to bring in the private sector in the formulation of custom's policies and procedures.

I look forward to receiving specific proposals from the coalition on the means to combat corruption. This meeting heralds, I hope, a long and meaningful cooperation between those who share the same spirit of service to the nation.

The path you and I shall take will not be easy. [recording interrupted]

Aquino Orders Stricter Discipline in Military
HK1906121689 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Today President Aquino ordered the strengthening of discipline among all officials and men of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. The report from Sel Baisa:

[Begin recording] The directive followed a 3 million pesos robbery-killing case on Jones Bridge, Manila, recently, where several military men were allegedly involved. The chief executive also said that military investigators are looking into a reported coup plot connected with the incident.

When asked if she had ordered the dismissal of the Brigadier General Alejandro Galido of the Southern Luzon Command, the president said that she was still awaiting recommendations from Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez. As long as we do not receive any recommendations, I cannot move, said the president.

It will be recalled that General Galido ordered the arrest and detention of Manila policemen and journalists who were in Quezon province to capture suspects in the robbery-murder case, who were discovered later to be military personnel.

Sel Baisa for Philippine Broadcasting Service News. [end recording]

Ramos Reacts to Report on Army in Civilian Posts
HK1506114789 Manila MANILA STANDARD
in English 15 Jun 89 p 5

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos yesterday reacted sharply to a report in the STANDARD about the assignment of the equivalent of five battalions of military men to civilian offices, asserting that only 709 officers and men have been officially detailed to civilian offices.

A battalion consists of about 500 men.

Ramos said there are 36 officers and 673 enlisted men assigned as military assistants and security personnel to various civilian offices as mandated "by necessity, peace and order requirements, national security, honor and imperatives, including public welfare and interest."

Section 5, of Article XVI of the Constitution provides that no member of the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] in the active service, shall at anytime be appointed or designated in any capacity to a civilian position in the government, including government-owned or controlled corporations or any of their subsidiaries."

"In the absence of a law interpreting this mandate of the Constitution, the Department of National Defense is covered by the provisions of Executive order [EO] No. 41, series of 1966," Ramos said.

Under the EO, Ramos pointed out, "a military person may be detailed as a military assistant, aide-de-camp or enlisted aide to an individual/office expressly authorized by the order or as security to any civilian office, official or any private entity or private persons when the detail would be in the public interest."

Among the government agencies supported by the AFP detachments are the office of the manager of the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, Commission on Immigration and Deportation, and the Departments of Trade and Industry, Foreign Affairs and Transportation and Communications.

These military detachments were authorized "upon request" by the heads of said agencies to be assigned to secure such installations performing "vital missions and functions," he said.

Three officers and 104 enlisted personnel are assigned to secure various television stations and their transmitters to prevent their takeover by antigovernment elements. Those officers and 35 EPS [Enlisted Personnel Service] are assigned to guard Meralco and its power stations, the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System and its facilities and the Philippine long distance relay stations.

On AFP personnel being assigned to foreign embassies in the country, Ramos pointed out that protection of foreigners "is one of the gravest responsibilities of the government." There are about 70 EPS assigned in these various embassies.

The DND [Department of National Defense] itself, Ramos said, has an on-going "civilianization" program where some 104 officers and 335 EPS on "detached service" with the office of SND have returned to their mother units since 1988.

Antigrift Court Charges 9 Generals With Graft
HK2206041189 Manila MANILA BULLETIN
in English 22 Jun 89 p 1, 19

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos disclosed yesterday that nine generals and two colonels have been charged before the Sandiganbayan [anti-graft court] by the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] Anti-Graft Board for violation of the Anti-graft and Corrupt Practices Act.

Ramos said the AFP Anti-Graft Board has also referred to the Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG) graft cases against seven other AFP officers for prosecution or whatever legal action it may make against them.

Ramos, however, did not identify the 11 AFP officers who were charged before the Sandiganbayan.

The defense chief said the AFP Anti-Graft Board headed by Brig. Gen. Manuel Flores (ret.) has been assigned since 1986 to review and investigate the graft and corruption cases against AFP officers and men, including members of the Integrated National Police (INP).

Ramos said that a total of 581 officers and enlisted personnel are facing graft and corruption charges before the AFP Anti-Graft Board. Of the 581, 439 are in active military service, he said.

He said that 309 of the 581 charged are officers with the ranks of general, colonel, lieutenant colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant.

The defense chief said the board has cleared 150 officers and enlisted personnel of the graft charges filed against them.

He said that the defense department and the AFP will continue its drive against graft and corruption in the military until this "malady" that has tarnished the image of the AFP is completely eradicated.

1,000 Soldiers Dismissed From Service Last Year
HK2206050189 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 22 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Close to 1,000 military officers and men were dismissed from the service last year for their involvement in criminal and other illegal activities, Armed Forces chief of staff Gen. Renato de Villa announced yesterday.

At the same time, De Villa said he motored to Southern Luzon Command (Solcom) headquarters in Lucena City to patch up differences between Solcom and Western Police District (WPD) personnel over the arrest of a soldier allegedly involved in the robbery-slaying of Manila police Maj. Romeo Clavio last June 8.

In all, 81 officers and 917 enlisted men were discharged, 280 others demoted in rank and 435 more punished under the Article of War no. 105, De Villa said.

Those dismissed, he said, included soldiers who took part in a series of destabilization attempts against the government and those who went on absence without leave (Awol) for more than 90 days.

"We are not coddling soldiers involved in various crimes and illegal activities," De Villa said. "In fact, we are cleansing our ranks. We are also flushing them out to improve and strengthen the organization."

Records at the AFP personnel showed that only 70 officers and men have been disciplined from January to March this year.

On his trip to Solcom headquarters, De Villa said it was agreed that only the police would investigate the Clavio case while complaints against the policemen who arrested Marine Sgt. Josefino Razul of Solcom would be looked into by the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] judge advocate general's office in Camp Crame.

A separate military board headed by Brig. Gen. Hermogenes Peralta, AFP inspector general, would also look into the actions taken by the Solcom against WPD men who arrested Razul in his house in Sariaya, Quezon, without properly coordinating with local military authorities.

De Villa said he has also ordered all field commanders to arrest and detain soldiers who would be involved in various criminal activities. He also reminded commanders on a policy to monitor the activities of their personnel.

Ramos Says Number of Cagwu's Exceeds Plan
HK2106102289 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0900 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The number of Cagwu's [Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units] has surpassed the number initially planned, and consequently, some of them will not receive their allowances as demanded by governors and mayors. This was announced by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos in a press conference at Camp Aguinaldo today.

Ramos said that even though he wants to comply with the demands of local executives, especially those from towns and provinces which are in dire need of the services of the Cagwus, he cannot do so in view of the shortage of funds allocated for the Cagwus. According to Ramos, Congress only approved 550 to 600 Cagwus but the present number exceeds this authorized figure. [Ramos recording indistinct]

Resignation of Agrarian Reform Secretary Sought
HK2106124789 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 1100 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] The joint Senate-House committee on agrarian reform hearing the Garchitorena land scam today recommended the resignation of Agrarian Reform Secretary-on-leave, Philip Juico. Senate committee chairman Heherson Alvarez made this disclosure during an interview with newsmen this afternoon. The joint committee will meet again on Monday [26 June] to determine the criminal liability of Juico in the controversial sale of the estate.

Meantime, Senator Alvarez today called for a sweeping revamp of the Department of Agrarian Reform [DAR]. He said a revamp will cure the wrongdoings committed by certain DAR personnel which have caused dislike and distrust in government. Alvarez explained that the Garchitorena land scam will instill in the minds of the people doubts on the sincerity of the government to back up the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.

For his part, Senator Vicente Paterno commented that President Aquino has to act immediately on whatever the Feria committee may have to recommend on the said issue:

[Begin Paterno recording in English] What really is necessary is that before the pledging session takes place, the Feria commission submits its report and the president takes action on the Feria commission report so that what will be discussed at the pledging session is not the problem of agrarian reform, but the solution to it. [end recording]

Economic Planning Body Requests Aquino Support
HK2206014789 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 June 89

[Text] NEDA [National Economic Development Authority] have voiced concerned over moves to discredit the constitutional economic planning body. More on this from Art Pabellon:

[Begin recording] Malacanang yesterday received an urgent appeal from rank-and-file employees of the NEDA for President Corazon Aquino to prevent moves by certain high government officials to dismember the planning agency. Leaders of the NEDA employees rallying in front of Malacanang asked the president to stop the transfer of NEDA's Official Development Assistance [ODA] programming functions to the Coordinating Council of the Philippine Aid Program. The transfer of functions from NEDA, a constitutional body, to the CC-PAP, a mere administrative body, has serious implications, they say. The leaders add that the transfer could be the culmination of a campaign to discredit the NEDA by certain highly placed local and foreign forces [words indistinct] to remove the ODA from the system of checks and balances which NEDA initiated to provide certain donors greater leeway in imposing conditions on foreign aid, and to force the NEDA director-general out of office. [end recording]

5,000 Students Demonstrate Against Tuition Hike
HK2106121589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 21 Jun 89

[From "GMA News" program]

[Text] Some 5,000 students took part in a demonstration to protest tuition fee increases. They started a boycott of classes at 1300 this afternoon in their respective schools. Participating in the protest action were students from 19 universities and colleges including the Adamson University, University of the Philippines [UP] Manila, UP Diliman, Far Eastern University, Lyceum University, San Beda College, La Consolacion College, University of Santo Tomas, University of the East [UE], San Sebastian College, Feati University, and St Scholastica College. Seven student leaders from Adamson University and three from Lyceum were arrested by policemen but were later released by Colonel Romeo Maganto of Station 5. Trouble erupted in UE when security guards tried to stop students from leaving the campus.

The student demonstrators first went to Liwasang Bonifacio and then proceeded to the Department of Education where they held a talk with Secretary Quisumbing.

In their dialogue, Quisumbing stressed that she could not comply with the students' demand, claiming that tuition fees cannot be rolled back because it would violate the education subsidy law.

[Begin Quisumbing recording in English in progress] ...the Department of Education, Culture and Sports will only support the decision of each school based on consultation of the school with the recognized sector, and based also on their willingness to open their books to the representatives of the sector. So there are certain conditions to be met before a school can raise tuition. [end recording]

Thailand

Column Evaluates Benefits of U.S.-Thai Exercise
BK2206114989 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 21 Jun 89 p 2

["Stop the World" column: "The United States and Thailand—"Cobra Gold 89"]

[Text] The United States and Thailand are currently holding a joint military exercise, code-named "Cobra Gold 89," at Khao Nong Khlo, Dan Lan Hoi District, Sukhothai Province in northern Thailand.

The two countries have conducted joint military exercises every year. But, usually, they were naval exercises held off Thailand's southern or eastern coasts because the United States is good at landing and escaping by sea once it senses that defeat is approaching.

The joint exercise in northern Thailand also covers Tak Province. This is a new experience for the U.S. soldiers to familiarize them with the terrain of northern Thailand, which is full of forests and is very much like the terrain in Burma, Vietnam, or some South American countries.

The Thai soldiers should gain from the exercise by learning about new tactics and weapons brought in by the United States.

Soldiers of both countries can also learn to understand other's mentality, customs, and culture while their superiors cooperate in improving coordination in command, staff, and logistics.

The United States is rich and very well equipped with logistical supply facilities. But, for Thailand, it would be impossible for us to wage a war like the United States because what our government has in the way of money and ammunition would be used up in a short time. The Americans are not worried about using up their ammunition and their logistical supply can be continuous.

Another gain of the current exercise is in terms of psychological warfare. Soldiers will win love and sympathy from the local people in the areas where they give assistance, such as in the villages where they set up tap water systems or send mobile medical teams to serve the people.

The exercise also provides villagers in rugged and remote areas who have never seen Americans with the chance to see them now.

This is more or less like the holding of mobile cabinet meetings, which have enabled local people to see the cabinet ministers in person and all together.

Burmese Army Group Observes War Games
BK2206012989 Bangkok THE NATION in English
22 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] The month-long joint exercise between Thai and American soldiers climaxed yesterday with an air and land assault using live ammunition at Khao Nong Khlo in Dan Lanhoi of Sukhothai Province.

It was fitting end to Cobra Gold'89 manoeuvres, the annual Thai-U.S. war games, held for the eighth time running this year.

Taking part in the games were 6,000 Thai troops and 3,200 U.S. personnel, including 2,000 troops of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division, based in Hawaii. The exercises are designed to facilitate joint action and ensure combat readiness of the armies of the two countries in the event of a military threat to Thailand.

Besides senior Thai officials and foreign military attaches based in Bangkok, Burmese army officers headed by Brigadier General Mya Thin, who is commander of the Western Command of the Burmese army also observed the demonstration yesterday. The Burmese delegation was invited by the Thai army as a goodwill gesture following the warming up relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Another Burmese military delegation led by Brigadier Gen Mying Aung, commander of the Southeast Command, is scheduled to visit Thailand June 25-30 at the invitation of Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to observe Thai military activities.

Chawalit yesterday praised continued U.S. attention to Thailand's security. He said the next joint Thai-U.S. military exercise will be smaller due to budget constraints.

The exercise, he said, enabled U.S. soldiers to get familiar with the Thai people and environment and demonstrate to them their friendship. During the month-long exercises, U.S. soldiers also developed new water projects and performed other public services.

ASEAN Consensus on Indochina Urged

BK2106031589 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Jun 89 p 8

[Commentary by Kawi Chongkithawon: "ASEAN To Follow Thai Initiative?"]

[Text] Quite unexpectedly, Malaysia has expressed support for Thailand's new friendly approach towards Indochina and its attempts to end Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Burma's isolation by bringing them into ASEAN's prosperous economic system.

In his keynote address at the Third Asia-Pacific Roundtable in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed strongly endorsed Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's call for more dialogue and economic cooperation with the four non-ASEAN countries. Mahathir also urged ASEAN to play an active role in transforming Indochina from a battlefield into a marketplace—the theme of Premier Chatchai's Indochina policy.

After a period of bewilderment, Malaysia has finally mustered the courage to support Thailand's initiative, which has been criticized by opponents in other ASEAN countries, especially Singapore.

The new Malaysian policy came about after last month's tour of Vietnam and Cambodia by a 10-member delegation of Malaysia's Institute of Strategic and International Studies (ISIS), where they held extensive discussions with their local counterparts. ISIS recognizes the importance of Thailand's active role in post-settlement Cambodia.

With Malaysia strongly behind Thailand, two questions arise: Will the Thai position become some form of ASEAN consensus towards Indochina? If not, how much more soul-searching will ASEAN have to undergo before coming up with a new approach?

To answer the first question, it is crucial to understand ASEAN's attitude toward Thailand under Chatchai. ASEAN, by and large, remains ambivalent toward Thailand's basic positions on the Cambodian settlement and Thailand's perception of Indochina in the future.

Until recently, ASEAN's unity and solidarity was built solely on the Cambodian turmoil under an assumption that Vietnam would never withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia. In fact, ASEAN approached the conflict with a strong unified position: opposing the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia. Singapore aptly assumes the role of the ASEAN spokesman on Cambodia and Thailand, as a frontline state, does the footwork.

Indonesia's role as ASEAN's interlocutor with Vietnam on Cambodia has always been confined to making the ASEAN consensus known to Vietnam, very much to the frustration of Indonesian foreign policy makers who would prefer more leeway to deal with Hanoi. Indonesia

has done well in this role by walking a tightrope and using its diplomatic finesse in bringing about a dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina in the two rounds of informal meetings in Jakarta [JIM]. Without Jakarta, it would be hard for ASEAN to arrange JIM 1 and JIM 2.

Because of its geo-political location, Thailand, under Premier Chatchai, acting on its own initiative has quickly overshadowed the Indonesian role. Not only this, but Thailand has also gone beyond exploring new ideas and venues for the Cambodian settlement, for example inviting Phnom Penh government leader Hun Sen for two informal visits to Bangkok.

Now, with the September deadline for total Vietnamese troop withdrawal drawing near and the Hun Sen government's growing de facto acceptance by the international community, ASEAN has to re-evaluate its overall policy toward the 10-year-old conflict in Cambodia.

Thailand, too, has to create a firm consensus on its new policy toward Indochina, particularly regarding Cambodia. So far there is still disagreement between Chatchai's pragmatic approach and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila's less flexible posture. Some major powers have shown support to Sitthi's hardline policy, saying that maintaining the consistency of the past decade is crucial.

That helps explain why some ASEAN countries have been uncomfortable with Thailand's indecisiveness and dual-track policies. Gradually, such ambiguity from Thailand could disrupt ASEAN's unity.

To save ASEAN from further confusion, Thailand must form a clear consensus, both in policy direction and implementation. At the moment, it seems that this responsibility lies with Sitthi, who has steadfastly defended his hardline policy.

In the upcoming ASEAN ministerial meeting in Brunei early next month, Sitthi must clear all ambiguities so that his ASEAN colleagues understand Thailand's new policy. His support for Chatchai's initiative is very important in promoting mutual trust and confidence among ASEAN leaders. Although Sitthi's Social Action Party may disagree with Chatchai's Chat Thai Party on some national policies, party politicking must not be allowed to undermine Thai foreign policy.

After all, Sitthi has worked dedicatedly all this time to move ASEAN in one direction on Cambodia. More than ever before, ASEAN now needs strong assurances from Thailand. Sitthi can give such assurance.

It is one thing to say to the public here that Sitthi and Chatchai are good friends and they do not hold any grudges against each other. It is another when Thailand has to show that there is domestic consensus backing its foreign policy and that ASEAN will remain the main pillar of its foreign policy.

With Sitthi's support, Thailand's realistic approach towards Indochina will become an advantage for ASEAN. Even better, if it is adopted as ASEAN's policy, ASEAN can then act in concert to preparation for post-settlement Cambodia, and a new Southeast Asia where there is increased cooperation between ASEAN and non-ASEAN countries.

In this time of great changes, ASEAN must stay together. In the absence of strong presence and pressure by the major powers, ASEAN should increase its spirit of cooperation and avoid being bogged down in rhetoric.

Columnist Denies PRC Pressure on Reporting
BK1906153789 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 89 p 16

["Speaking Sincerely" column by He Yun]

[Text] I never come out to defend myself because I admit that I do not have such skills. Moreover, I believe that "facts speak louder than words."

Today, however, I must make an exception—not for myself but for my Chinese-language newspaper colleagues. I feel that I have to clarify something on behalf of my colleagues as well as myself.

A certain Thai-language newspaper published a front-page news report saying that "local Chinese-language newspapers were under pressure from certain parties and have suddenly changed their stand in reporting the 4 June incident [in Beijing]." It also said that "some editors of certain Chinese-language newspapers were afraid that the Chinese Embassy might be displeased, which could affect the existence of their newspapers, so they rushed to apologize to the embassy...."

This is "strange" news. Why should a newspaper which has always considered itself to be "fair-minded" publish such "naive" news?

Since we are in the same business, I do not want to suggest that they are "cooking up a story" to make criticism. My only regret is that they did not call me to ask for the "facts" since we are in the same business.

At first, after reading this story, I merely felt somewhat uneasy, and did not plan to write anything about it. Unexpectedly, however, the following day a friend from REUTER called me several times to ask about this story. He planned to send out this story on the wire to foreign countries. Therefore, I believe that it is necessary for me to clarify the issue.

I told him: Our newspaper's stand has never been influenced by other people, and the Chinese Embassy has never interfered in our opinions and reporting.

I told him I have visited China about 20 times and each time I have written articles either criticizing or expressing opinions. No matter what I wrote, right or wrong, the Chinese Embassy never bothered me. The question of interference simply does not arise.

Turning to the Beijing "student movement," in the initial stages all the news sources we used were foreign news agencies and Hong Kong newspapers, and the tone of their reports was unanimously in favor of the "student movement." Later, when XINHUA and ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE carried reports on this issue, we also published what they had to say. We believe it is better to let the readers read the news from all sides, because this will help them to distinguish the facts.

I also told my friend from REUTER that, as a matter of fact, the Chinese Embassy did not ask us to publish the article on the "Facts About the Student Movement." The embassy only said that it was giving us the article as reference material. After reading the article, we found it to be very different from what we had reported earlier, and we believed that we should give our readers an opportunity to see it because it could help them to better understand the incident. These are the facts. However, this newspaper said that our Chinese-language newspapers "were forced to change their stand." I don't know who his sources are for such a story. I also told my friend from REUTER that since the time of the Beijing "student movement," I had not stepped through the gates of the Chinese Embassy. It could be said that I am neglecting my duty as a journalist, and that I should have called on the embassy to interview officials concerned. However, I thought that given the situation at the time, if we had called on the embassy nobody would have spoken to us. So, I have still to visit the embassy.

"Maybe the editors of other Chinese-language papers went to the embassy. The newspaper said that somebody went to make an apology because they were afraid that the embassy might look for trouble," said my friend from REUTER, who seemed to believe the report in the Thai-language newspaper.

"...Of course, I could not guarantee that no other newspapers had sent its people to the embassy. However, I know all the editors of other Chinese-language newspapers, and I do not believe that they would go to the embassy to 'make an apology.' There is no need for such a thing. Don't forget that we are Thai newspapers. The Chinese Embassy has no right to interfere with us. They have never influenced us. There is no need to talk about 'exerting pressure'."

I would very much like to know who suggested all this to the Thai-language newspaper. Whoever it was is simply ignorant of the facts. However, the strangest thing is that the editor in question went to the lengths of publishing the story.

Despite all this, my REUTER friend still only half believed my explanation. He went on: "Are they afraid that if they offend China, the embassy might not issue visas for them to visit China in the future?"

This is a very strange question. Is he implying that journalists of Chinese-language newspapers are afraid of not being able to go to China? They have gone to China so many times over the years, why would they have to worry about this?

The reports by the Thai-language newspaper and the questions from my friend at REUTER suggest to me that not only do ordinary people still fail to understand our reports sufficiently, but even some people in the same business still do not understand the way we work. This is why they come up with such erroneous stories. There has even been some satirical criticism from certain people who have ulterior motives.

Therefore, I have gone to some length in order to make our stand clear, so as to clarify the facts surrounding those reports in a certain Thai-language newspaper which could cause misunderstanding.

Chawalit Denies Moves Against Amendment Change
BK2106011189 Bangkok THE NATION in English
21 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut denied yesterday he is behind the Senate's resistance to the proposed constitutional amendment symbolizing greater power of the House of Representatives.

Chawalit, who leads the dominant military wing in the Senate, said he only suggested that military senators accept "any amendment they deem creative."

More than 170 senators boycotted last week's joint House-Senate deliberation of the proposed amendment, which would transfer the Parliament presidency from the Senate speaker to the House speaker, while about 50 other senators who were present abstained.

The government and the Opposition proposed separate amendment bills suggesting different timings for implementation. The government wants the proposed amendment to take effect after the next general election, while the Opposition wants the change to be effected immediately.

"My recommendation is (military senators) accept any version they consider constructive. That's all and I have nothing to do with what happened after that," Chawalit said.

The general was among scores of senators holding top military posts who were absent from last week's joint parliamentary session. The move drew criticism but prompted government and opposition MPs to be unprecedentedly united.

Chawalit said it was Senate whips who decided whether to accept the amendment bills that passed their first reading together.

Before last weeks' parliamentary sitting, Senate whips issued a voting guideline suggesting all senators abstain in order to preserve "the constitutional principles of a Senate-led parliamentary system."

Chawalit also said he ordered military officers to refrain from making comments on politics because he did not want the public to get confused.

"People always said I ordered this and that. I have my own duty so how could I interfere with so many other things. It's time to stop talking (politics) for a while," he said.

Bank Reports on Sustained Economic Growth
BK1906113289 Bangkok TNA in English 0639 GMT 19 Jun 89

[Text] Bangkok, Jun. 19 (OANA-TNA)—Thailand still enjoyed a high rate of economic growth in the first quarter of this year, according to a report of the Economic Research Office of the Bangkok Bank here.

The bank said that Thailand gained a balance of payment surplus of 33.5 billion baht (1.34 billion U.S. dollars) in the first three months of this year, a twofold increase compared to the record in the corresponding period of last year.

The bank said that the amount of credit loans extended by commercial banks between January and March accounted for 97.5 percent of total bank deposits, an increase of six percent over the same period of last year. However, the bank confirms the excess liquidity in the banking system which resulted in the drop in short-term interest rate.

The bank said total deposits by the end of March amounted to 827.9 billion baht (33.12 billion U.S. dollars) while credit loans were recorded at 804.8 billion baht (32.19 billion U.S. dollars).

The governments's revenue in the first six months of this fiscal year increased by almost 25 percent to 134.8 billion baht (5.39 billion U.S. dollars), compared to earnings in the same period of 1987.

The bank pointed out that the government's expenditure between January and March was registered at 128.1 billion baht (5.12 billion U.S. dollars), causing a budget

surplus of 6.7 billion baht (268 million U.S. dollars) compared to a budget deficit of 11.4 billion baht (456 million U.S. dollars) over the same period last year.

According to the bank, the country's stock market also improved in the first quarter of this year with trading value increase from 412 million baht (16.48 million U.S. dollars) a day in December 1987 to 772 million baht (30.88 million U.S. dollars).

However, the bank also warns the slow-down in economic growth this year as the expansion in some sectors such as investment, construction, export and tourism was lower than the rate in the corresponding period of 1987.

Vietnam

28 Sets of MIA Remains Handed Over to U.S.
BK2106151689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] Vietnamese and U.S. experts have concluded the sixth joint search for Americans missing in action during the Vietnam war.

The two Vietnamese and U.S. search teams investigated cases involving names [of missing servicemen] that do not match in the five southern provinces from 1-17 June. Meanwhile, in Hanoi, experts of a joint search team preliminarily identified remains collected recently by the Vietnamese side.

On 21 June in Hanoi, representatives of the Vietnamese organ responsible for the search for those missing in action handed over to representatives of the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center 28 sets of remains of American military men killed in action during the war. This was the 27th time Vietnam turned over remains to the U.S. side, which makes a total of 376 sets to date.

2,353 Remain Unaccounted
BK2106121689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1152 GMT 21 Jun 89

[By Alain Boebion]

[Text] Hanoi, June 21 (AFP)—Vietnam on Wednesday [21 June] handed over to U.S. military officials 28 sets of remains presumed to be those of U.S. servicemen missing in action since the Vietnam war.

The remains, turned over to a U.S. Air Force delegation led by Lieutenant Colonel James Spurgeon, were placed on a C-141 Starlifter at an airport ceremony attended by a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry official, Pham Van Que.

The U.S. Air Force plane then took off for Bangkok, Guam and eventually Honolulu, Hawaii, where experts at the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center will examine and attempt to identify the remains.

Vietnam has handed over the remains of 212 people to the United States since August 1987, and 56 have been identified as U.S. servicemen, U.S. officials said.

But Mr Que said that a total of 376 sets of remains have been turned over to the United States since 1973.

It was the 10th handover of remains in almost two years, the last of which took place on April 27 and involved the remains of 21 people.

Major Dan Trout said that 2,353 U.S. servicemen are still unaccounted for more than a decade after the war in Indochina ended: 1,719 in Vietnam, 545 in Laos, 83 in Cambodia and six in China.

Remains which are identified as being those of Vietnamese are returned to the Hanoi authorities, Major Trout said, adding that in April, 12 sets of remains were sent from Honolulu to Hanoi.

Since U.S. presidential envoy General John Vessey visited Hanoi in August 1987, the search for MIA's has focused on 70 cases given priority by the United States because Washington believes they could have survived.

Vietnamese sources said meanwhile that the sixth joint search for MIA's, involving U.S. and Vietnamese experts, ended June 17 and that the U.S. team had returned to Honolulu. No results from the search were disclosed.

No date has been set for the next joint search, the sources said.

Twenty-seven of the 28 sets of remains turned over to the United States on Wednesday were found by Vietnamese, various sources said. Only one was discovered as the result of a joint search, they said.

U.S. Talks on Emigration From South To Resume
BK2106152689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1442 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 21 (AFP)—The United States and Vietnam are to resume talks soon on the emigration of people who worked for the South Vietnamese Government and have now been released from re-education camps, a senior official said here Wednesday [21 June].

"The principle of resuming discussions is a given. Only the date remains to be set, but it will be this year," said Pham Van Que, who is responsible for North American affairs in the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

The talks about former officials, soldiers and others with ties to the South Vietnamese Government who are interested in going to the United States were suspended in August 1988.

Vietnam refused to take part in a second meeting called to discuss details of the emigration program, citing "important differences and an unfavourable atmosphere."

The resumption of the talks was raised last week in Geneva, where Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and U.S. State Department number two Lawrence Eagleburger met at a UN conference on Indochinese refugees.

Both men accepted the "principle" of resuming the talks, Mr Que said. [passage omitted]

21 June National Assembly Session Recapped
BK2106153689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] On 21 June 1989, the National Assembly held its plenary sitting in the morning at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall under National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao.

The National Assembly heard Comrade Vu Oanh, chairman of the National Assembly Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, on behalf of the committee, reported on socioeconomic issues, finance, and money.

Comrade Vu Dinh Cu, deputy chairman of the National Assembly Science and Technology Committee, on behalf of that committee, delivered a report on issues of renovation of economic management, renovation of technology, and renovation of industry, which are urgent requirements.

Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi delivered a speech on behalf of the Council of Ministers, presenting the Council of Ministers' activities aimed at implementing the party Central Committee's sixth plenum resolution and eighth National Assembly's fourth session resolution to fulfill viewpoints, orientations, and measures against inflation; examine the implementation of mechanism and policies; formulate concrete measures to resolve current delays and obstacles to industrial, small industrial, and handicraft production so as to restore the speed of economic development to its normal rate; create a healthy national economy; enhance the value of the Vietnamese dong; and accelerate production development, thereby stabilizing the people's daily life step by step.

In the afternoon, the deputies met in groups to discuss the socioeconomic situation, implementation of the state budget, and issues of money circulation.

Conclusion of Council of Ministers Report
BK2106155589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 20 Jun 89

["Last part" of Council of Ministers Socioeconomic Report on the on the First half of 1989 socioeconomic situation by Pham Van Khai, chairman of the State

Planning Commission at the 19 June opening meeting of the Fifth Session of Eighth National Assembly; recorded— Parts 1 and 2 published in 21 June East Asia DAILY REPORT]

[Text] Regarding investment in capital construction, it is necessary to concentrate funds and materials to ensure the rate of construction of key and urgent projects to be commissioned in 1990. Moreover, some mutual help funds must be organized to build additional classrooms in support of the reform of 9th grade in some targeted areas. Loan funds must be earmarked to partly support some projects in the cooperation program for cottage industry exports, to further increase funds for new projects in the northern border provinces, and to restore those projects damaged by storms and floods.

With respect to external economic relations, it is necessary to perfect the various by-law documents aimed at making uniform the law on investment and to build a necessary organizational network to rapidly expand economic cooperation with foreign countries in various forms and domains, and on a suitable scale.

We should pay attention to developing the relations of labor division and comprehensive cooperation and to implementing the agreements signed with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia and other socialist countries, considering it a strategic direction and an obligation of prime importance. At the same time, we should widen cooperation with countries and organizations in the region and the world in keeping with the principle of equality and mutual benefit; make the best use of international assistance, including that of the IMF and the World Bank for our economic development; pay adequate attention to the forms of direct cooperation at the local and grassroots levels; and encourage and create favorable conditions for overseas Vietnamese to invest and contribute under various forms to national construction.

In this direction, we should supplement and amend the various systems and policies aimed at encouraging and accelerating export, especially export to Zone 1 [not further specified]. In the immediate future, we must expeditiously pay the part of foreign exchange indebted to various sectors and localities, squarely and promptly pay exports producers, and guarantee the balanced distribution of materials, commodities and cash commensurate with the value of exports in order to obtain an adequate volume of goods for delivery to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries according to agreements.

Export-manufacturing units of various economic sectors are authorized to export directly or delegate such authority in accordance with prescribed policies. In some domains, private individuals may personally cooperate with foreigners to manufacture exports and participate in the various joint export organizations. We must create favorable conditions in terms of procedures for entry

visas, custom, movement, administration of foreign exchange, and so on, in order to help attract foreign investments; and must step up the various service operations to collect foreign exchange.

Concerning science and technology, in the second half of the year we should basically complete the rearrangement of networks of research agencies of various ministries, general departments, and committees in accordance with Decree No 199 of the Council of Ministers; make a priority allocation of finances and materials to start the various targeted research projects of the state, and, at the same time, experiment with procedures for signing research contracts for some subject matters of great economic importance, paying attention to surveys of investment in capital construction.

The state planning commission together with the investment bank and the finance ministry should unify procedures and systems for allocating funds to the various tasks using technical innovations in production. The state science and technology commission should organize the commissioning of completed research projects, and together with various sectors and localities establish the list of technical innovations to be applied in 1990 and subsequent years until 1995. This commission is charged with assessing the technological standards of various economic and technical sectors and recommending the guidelines and measures to improve and raise this standard.

Regarding social issues, resolving the unemployment problem is a task of strategic importance which must be carried out over several years. In the immediate future, we should concentrate on arranging jobs for young workers in cities, youths who have fulfilled their military service, and surplus workers resulting from streamlining staff.

Labor management agencies should coordinate with the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union organizations at all levels to organize more employment placement centers and vocational training courses for youths, and concretize various policies to encourage nongovernmental economic sectors to expand production, business and service in order to create more jobs.

With respect to those staff cadres, workers and civil employees of state enterprises who become redundant due to reduced production, their cases must be specifically considered and settled by directly involved management agencies to suit each individual.

Concerning the revamping of the state management machinery and the raising of management cadres' standard of knowledge in such a revamping, the most pressing tasks in the second half of the year are to continually arrange the apparatus of circulating materials and goods in the direction of compactness, reduce unnecessary intermediate links, eliminate the roundabout of goods and reduce the time of their shipment.

We should clearly distinguish the state economic management function of the council of ministers, various ministries and the people's committees at all levels from the production and business management function of primary units. Primary units are actually independent in financing and in the arrangement of production plans and the consumption of products, and are responsible for their own losses and profits, and for fulfilling their budgetary obligations to the state. State management agencies at the central and local levels will not interfere directly in production and business operations. However, through the large-scale tools of management such as the law, systems of levers, budget, credits and state reserve they must provide guidance and encouragement, and create conditions for primary units to direct all the activities of the economy along the strategic guidelines, planned orientations, economic and investment structures, external economic relations, attraction of foreign investments of the state, and so on.

As a result, the question of raising economic management standards from the central to grassroots levels is being posed very urgently and holds an extremely important meaning in the process of shifting the economy to cost-accounting business. In the central state management agencies, we should raise the standard of knowledge in determining the economic strategy, orienting economic and investment structures, and establishing the legal system and the network of economic levers suitable to the mechanism of management over the multisectorial economy of planned goods. Cadres of primary units should be fostered and retrained so that we can have more qualified cadres every day who are well versed in the management of production and business in order to turn out many products capable of competing domestically and gradually advancing toward competition in the regional and world markets.

With the singledmindedness and unanimous agreement of the National Assembly on assessing the situation in the first half of the year, we should discover correct measures to overcome the current sluggish and dire straits. We will certainly implement the 1989 state plan victoriously, creating favorable conditions for entering 1990, the year in which our people and the world commemorate great Uncle Ho's 100th birthday, the year with many important events in our country's political life.

June Issue of Military Journal Reviewed

*BK1806124689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1000 GMT 18 Jun 89*

[Text] TAP CHI CONG SAN begins its June 1989 issue with an article entitled "Renovate Viewpoints on the Appraisal of Cadres" by Nguyen Dinh Huong, member of the party Central Committee and deputy head of the party Central Committee's Organization Department. The article points out that the evaluation of cadres is the most important link of the entire cadre-related task. This is followed by "Agricultural System" by Prof Dao The

Tuan who stresses the need to develop agriculture in a systematic manner. Next comes Prof Nguyen Van Chuong's article "Ecological Economy," giving a warning that inappropriate economic activities, especially in newly developed areas, may produce poor economic results and cause imbalances in the ecological system.

Appearing in the "Socialism in Vietnam—Look Back and Renovate" section is an article entitled "The Question of Ownership in the Process of Socialist Construction" by Associate Prof Le Huu Nghia who emphasizes the need to deeply and basically reconsider the question of ownership under socialism so as to contribute toward redefining socialism itself. Also featured in the same section is "Socialism and the Intelligentsia" by Nguyen Dang Quang, editor-in-chief of TAP CHI GIAO DUC LY LUAN, who analyzes the relationship between socialism and the intelligentsia, an issue which, says the author, has long been neglected in the theoretical development of scientific socialism.

In this issue, the journal's "Renovation—Opinions and Experience" section features an article entitled "Enhance the Quality of Theoretical Study" by Do Nguyen Phuong, deputy director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute; which is followed by Prof Le Doan Vien's article "Post-Harvest Work Process and the Settlement of Our Country's Grain Problem" and "Reflections from a Midland Area" by Pham Ngoc Thu, secretary of Tam Dao District party Committee, Vinh Phu Province, who proposes some measures for economic development at the district level.

Also appearing in this section are Nguyen Chi Mi's article "Individualism and the Struggle for Its Suppression," Tran Ngoc Khue's article "Leader's Prestige" on the requirements for ensuring and enhancing a leader's prestige, and Nguyen Quang Vinh's article "Continue General Education Reforms."

Introduced in the "Exchange of Opinions" section are Prof Tran Duc Thao's article "On the Issue of Developing Marxist-Leninist Psychology" and Vu Ngoc Nhung's article "Lessons That Can Be Drawn from the Widespread Lowering of Commodity Prices in March and April 1989."

The journal's "Investigation" section features Tran Trung's article entitled "Are Books a Kind of Common Merchandise?"

Appearing in the "Letters to the Editorial Staff" section is Nguyen Huy's letter entitled "True Diagnosis of Sickness," analyzing the causes of dogmatism, rightism, and voluntarism and prescribing measures for their control. Next comes Hoang Binh's "Letter on the Issue of Vietnamese Intelligentsia in the Process of Renovation."

The journal's "The World—Problems and Events" section introduces "Scientific-Technological Advances and Social Progress in the GDR" by Tuan Loan, "Does the

United States Truly Respect Human Rights?" by Nguyen Trong Thu, and "African Communists' Views of the Current National Democratic Revolution in Africa" which is a condensed version of an article by Kosnukhin and Belikov originally published in the fourth and fifth issues for 1989 of the magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY.

Thach Agrees To Cambodia Talks in Paris
AU2206073489 Paris AFP in English 0210 GMT
22 Jun 89

[Text] Paris, June 22 (AFP)—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach held talks with French President Francois Mitterrand here Wednesday and gave his go-ahead for international talks on Cambodia in Paris in August.

The meeting focused on French plans for the conference, and on bilateral relations which Mr Thach, who is also Vietnamese deputy premier, described as "good".

Mr Thach, who is on an official visit here, said the conference on Cambodia would take place "in the first week in August", probably August 3 or 4.

He said he would also be discussing the conference with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas in talks here Thursday. Mr Dumas recently had talks on a proposed international conference on Cambodia with government leaders in Indonesia, India, Thailand and Australia.

Franco-Vietnamese cooperation also features among topics that Mr Thach will discuss with Mr Dumas.

Earlier Wednesday, he discussed trade with French External Trade Minister Jean-Marie Rausch and said, according to informed sources, that Vietnam sought to be integrated into the world economy.

They discussed the possibility of setting up joint ventures to aid a Vietnamese export drive, the sources said.

Mr Thach announced that he had invited Mr Mitterrand, on behalf of Vietnamese President Vo Chi Cong, to visit Vietnam, and that the French president had welcomed the invitation "with interest". The date for the visit is to be set later, according to French sources.

Mr Thach also held talks with the Secretary of State for Humanitarian Action, Bernard Kouchner, whom he had already met last week at an international conference at Geneva on Indochinese refugees.

At the Geneva conference, Mr Kouchner advised the Vietnamese people not to seek to leave their country but rather to "work to change Vietnam".

In the National Assembly on Wednesday, following his meeting with Mr Thach, Mr Kouchner said that Vietnam "must become a country where one can come and go without risking one's life", and that Vietnam was "showing signs of opening up".

On Thursday Mr Thach is to meet French businessmen at the headquarters of the employers' federation, ending his official visit on Friday but remaining in France for a private visit of a further two days.

He arrived here Tuesday [20 June] for a four-day official visit, the first by such a high-ranking Vietnamese minister since 1977.

Anniversary of Cambodian Army Day Celebrated

Cambodian Attache Issues Statement
BK2106142389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2330 GMT 18 Jun 89

[Statement by Hin Lang, military attache of the State of Cambodia to Vietnam, on the occasion of the 38th traditional day of the Cambodian people's army—recorded in Cambodian fading into Vietnamese translation; date and place not given]

[Summary] "Dear comrades and friends: Today is the 38th traditional day of the Cambodian people's army [CPA], whose predecessor was the Issarak Army.

"From a small army with rudimentary weapons and equipment, by coordinating closely and sharing the same combat trench with the fraternal Vietnam People's Army [VPA] and Lao People's Army [LPA], by successfully overcoming numerous hardships and undergoing numerous sacrifices, and by simultaneously engaging in training and fighting activities, the CPA has grown constantly and rapidly, both in terms of quantity and quality, thus enabling it to liberate the country from French colonialist rule in 1954 and defeat the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen on 17 April 1975.

"It was a pity, however, that after the liberation on 17 April 1975, the Cambodian people were not able to enjoy independence and freedom. On the contrary, the Pol Pot clique drove their country into an unprecedentedly grim period. It turned Cambodia into a slaughterhouse that killed the Cambodian people and waged a hostile war against Vietnam to kill the fraternal Vietnamese people. During its rule of nearly 4 years, the Pol Pot clique killed more than 3 million innocent Cambodians."

Thanks to the wholehearted, timely, and effective assistance of the Vietnamese people and Army, the genocidal Pol Pot regime was toppled on 7 January 1979. However, assisted by the imperialists and international reactionaries, the Khmer reactionary forces were able to set up their bases along the Thai-Cambodian border for use as a springboard to capture a number of provinces close

to the border, causing a state of two zones and two administrations to create favorable conditions for the genocidal regime to return to rule Cambodia once again.

"Dear comrades and friends, over the past 10 years, from 1979 to 1989, the Cambodian revolution has developed rapidly. We are now in full control of the country, both the border and inland areas. Broad segments of the people have joined or supported us. Many friendly countries, near and far, in the world have also supported and assisted us. Particularly, Vietnamese troops and specialists have helped us wholeheartedly without fear of hardship and sacrifice.

"Our revolutionary administration truly exercises control over the country from the central to grass-roots level. In 1982, as a result of the comprehensive growth of the Cambodian revolution, the Cambodian and SRV governments decided to gradually withdraw Vietnamese Army volunteers each year.

"To put an end to the suffering of the Cambodian people, the governments of the State of Cambodia and of the SRV and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have successively put forth many good-will proposals on a common solution to the Cambodian issue on the basis of respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination, on eliminating forever the genocidal Pol Pot regime and building a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

"Thanks to the growth of the Cambodian revolution, on 5 April the governments of the State of Cambodia and of the SRV issued a communique on their decision to withdraw all Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia by September 1989, even if there is still no political solution to the Cambodian issue." However, the Khmer reactionary forces still refuse to accept the visible fact and still do not stop distorting our goodwill.

"I would like to point out that the declaration by the Cambodian and SRV governments to withdraw all Vietnamese Army volunteers home was not an adventurous act but a responsibility toward the destiny of the entire Cambodian people. We are now strong enough to defend our beloved fatherland. Whether there is a political solution to the Cambodian issue or not, we are still determined not to allow the Pol Pot regime to return to kill the Cambodian people once again.

"All of our achievements are closely linked to the assistance of Vietnam, Laos, and other socialist countries and the peace-loving and progressive people in the world. We highly value the great and noble sacrifices suffered by the Vietnamese army volunteers for the Cambodian people's sake. Our people will remember forever the meritorious services of the Vietnamese cadres and combatants who have sacrificed their lives in the struggle to defend and build a new life and against the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

"We will always admire and be grateful to the Vietnamese fathers, mothers, and sisters for their noble sacrifices in encouraging their husbands, sons, and brothers to come over to help our Cambodian people.

"On this occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, I would like to express our most heartfelt and profound gratitude to the party, government, people, and fraternal people's army of Vietnam, and to all the families of Vietnamese war invalids, fallen combatants, troops, and specialists whose loved ones are now performing internationalist duty in Cambodia.

"May the solidarity, friendship, and all-round cooperation among the peoples and armies of the three countries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos develop and last forever.

"May the VPA score many still greater achievements.

"Thank you, comrades and friends."

Contribution of Youths Noted

BK2106094789 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 20 Jun 89

[Article: "Some Sketches of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces"]

[Text] Cambodia's young people, who were born and brought up during the stage of revolutionary struggle, have boldly contributed to the cause of national defense and construction, proving themselves worthy of being the assault force of the revolution. Tens of thousands of youths have voluntarily joined the army. In localities throughout the country, Cambodian youths have enthusiastically joined the security, militia, and local military forces, and have participated in tasks related to maintaining security and social order in streets and wards. They are the core force for pursuing and attacking remnants of the Pol Pot troops and for propagating and motivating misled Cambodians—those who sided with the counterrevolutionary groups—to return to the fatherland.

During the movement for building the border defense line, tens of thousands of Cambodian young men and women enthusiastically went to the western border area for this purpose. The Cambodian Armed Forces and the youth of the border province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey have firmly defended the fatherland's borders and protected the local people's revival. At present, district military units and village guerrilla militia forces have been established in this province. Local military units have actively fought against the enemy and scored notable achievements, while satisfactorily pursuing misled people to defect to the revolutionary regime and helping train guerrilla militia forces. Since early this year, the provincial army and people have motivated hundreds of misled Cambodian to defect to the revolution, bringing with them weapons and military equipment.

While carrying out the national defense task, the local armed forces have satisfactorily launched the campaign to motivate the people to participate in labor productivity, helped in building villages and hamlets, and provided food for poor families and medical treatment for the local people.

The local army of Siam Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province has won the people's love, thanks to its satisfactory performances. In many places, the people mobilized hundreds of ox carts to bring food, weapons, and other utensils to military units on duty at the border areas.

After more than 10 years of struggling and building, the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial army was commended one of the best units in fighting against the enemy and in uniting the people. Hundreds of officers and combatants were admitted to the party and key units. The provincial army has been recognized as a strong, firm unit and many cadres have been promoted to commanding officers of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces or key officers of the province.

During these days in June, youths in Siam Reap-Oddar Meanchey and elsewhere in Cambodia are enthusiastically asking to join the army for national defense. Young (Sakari), 26 years old, working with a tire factory in Phnom Penh said: I have sent an application to join the Cambodian revolutionary army. As an enemy of the Pol Pot clique, and grateful to the Vietnamese Army, I wish to be called up. Learning from your example, I am ready now.

Nguyen Quyet Greets Bou Thang
*BK2206065989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Jun 89*

[Text] On the 38th anniversary of the Army and Army-People Solidarity Day, Comrade General Nguyen Quyet, chief of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army, sent a greeting message to Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department of the Cambodian People's Army. The message says in essence:

On behalf of the General Political Department and in my own name, I would like to convey to you, and through you, to cadres and combatants of the fraternal Cambodian people's army warmest congratulations. May the Cambodian people firmly defend every achievement gained and score new successes in all their noble and historic tasks. May the relations of friendship, special militant solidarity, and multiform cooperation between the parties, people, armies, and the General Political Departments of the Vietnamese and Cambodian Armies, as well as among Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao Armies, be further strengthened and developed.

Nguyen Thanh Binh Departs for North Korea
*BK2106163289 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, left here today for a visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On this occasion he will attend the 13th World Youth and Student Festival as honorary guest.

Nguyen Thanh Binh was seen off by Dao Duy Tung, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, and other Vietnamese senior officials.

DPRK Ambassador Li Hong was also on hand at the send-off ceremony.

Do Muoi Receives DPRK Economic Delegation
*BK2206030689 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—Do Muoi, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here today a visiting economic delegation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) led by Chae Hui-chong, member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, cabinet minister and chairman of the DPRK section of the Vietnam-DPRK intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

With Chairman Do Muoi on this occasion was Phan Thanh Liem, member of the party Central Committee, minister of engineering and metallurgy and chairman of the Vietnam section in the said commission.

DPRK Ambassador Li Hong was also on hand.

The Vietnamese leader welcomed the establishment of the Vietnam-DPRK intergovernmental commission and the success of its first session held in Hanoi recently as a landmark of new development of the economic, scientific and technical relations between the two countries.

Economic Commission Established
*BK2206030889 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT
21 Jun 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—An agreement on the establishment of the intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was signed here today.

Signatories were Phan Thanh Liem, minister of engineering and metallurgy of Vietnam, and Chae Hui-chong, DPRK cabinet minister.

Also today, minutes of the first session of the commission were inked by Phan Thanh Liem, and Chae Hui-chong, respectively chairmen of the Vietnam and DPRK sections of the commission.

While here, the visiting DPRK government economic delegation led by Minister Chae Hui-chong, paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. It also toured a number of economic establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai Province and the Special Zone of Vung Tau-Con Dao.

Civil Aviation Cooperation With USSR Honored
BK1606154689 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT
16 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 16—A press conference was held here this afternoon by the Soviet embassy in honour of the 20th anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR Civil Aviation Treaty (June 20). Soviet Ambassador Dimitriy Kachin, Head of the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation Hoang Ngoc Dieu, and representatives of the Aeroflot and Vietnam Airlines, spoke of the achievements of the two civil aviation organisations in their cooperation during the past 20 years. Hoang Ngoc Dieu highlighted the great and effective assistance given by the Soviet civil aviation to its Vietnamese counterpart, especially in personnel training, technical equipment and aviatational research. He said that flights between the two countries increased from 131 in 1977 to 590 in 1988, thereby meeting the growing requirements in passenger and commodity transport between Vietnam and the USSR.

Ambassador Kachin and Head of the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation Hoang Ngoc Dieu expressed their hope for an unceasing expansion of the cooperation between the aviation services of the two countries.

NHAN DAN Hails Cooperation
BK1906092189 Hanoi VNA in English 0559 GMT
19 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19—The Communist Party, government and people of the Soviet Union have offered great and effective assistance to Vietnam to build and develop its civil aviation service.

This came in an article written by Hoang Ngoc Dieu, head of the Vietnam General Department of Civil Aviation, and published by the national daily NHAN DAN today marking the 20th anniversary of the Vietnam-USSR agreement on civil aviation cooperation (June 20).

Over the years, the article said, the Soviet Union has trained hundreds of Vietnamese technical personnel and flyers, and provided all material facilities, including aircraft, for Vietnam. In October 1970, Aeroflot began its first regular flights to Hanoi and continued to keep the Moscow-Hanoi air route open even during the fiercest days of the U.S. air war of destruction against North Vietnam.

It went on: After the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, Aeroflot opened flights to Ho Chi Minh City. The air transport between the two countries has increased continuously from 131 flights with 15,448 passengers and 2,044 tonnes of freight in 1977 to 587 flights with 126,440 passengers and 9,180 tonnes of freight in 1988.

Aeroflot and the Vietnam Airlines have also cooperated in carrying out programs of research on aviation medicine, and flight conditions in tropical climate.

The past 20 years of Vietnam-USSR cooperation in civil aviation has brought about inspiring results in the economic construction and development of each country. It is hoped that this cooperation will be deepened in the future for a higher economic-social efficiency. In conclusion, the article expressed Vietnam's sincere gratitude to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union for their generous assistance to the Vietnamese civil aviation service.

Soviet Experts Honored for Distinguished Services
BK1706152489 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
17 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 17—The State Council of Vietnam has conferred Labour and Friendship orders on a number of Soviet experts for their distinguished services to Vietnam's national construction.

The orders were handed over to the recipients in Moscow yesterday by Nguyen Cam, Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

OANA Executive Board Meeting Concludes
BK2106144189 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT
20 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 20—The executive board of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) closed its tenth meeting here today after four days' sitting.

The delegates to the meeting unanimously passed the sum-up report of the meeting and OANA's program of action for 1990 aimed at achieving the target set by its seventh congress, which was to strengthen the cooperation among the news agencies in the Asia-Pacific region and contribute to peace, friendship, stability, cooperation and development in the region and to the establishment of a new world information order.

While here, the delegates were received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. They paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, visited his home and office, and toured some economic and cultural institutions.

This evening, the delegates were guests at a reception hosted by the chairman of the People's Committee of Hanoi.

UN-Assisted Symposium on Agriculture Opens
BK2206032389 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT
21 Jun 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 21—A symposium on agricultural development projection was opened here on June 20 by the Institute for Agricultural Planning and Projection with financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The symposium is attended by more than 40 specialists and scheduled to last 10 days. It is aimed at providing the participants with project analysis and know-how of agricultural and rural development projection.

The symposium is part of a UNDP project on strengthening the capacity of the institute.

Correction to 20 June Assembly Session

The following correction pertains to the item "20 June Assembly Session Reviewed," published in the 20 June East Asia DAILY REPORT, page 54:

Column two, paragraph two, only sentence: ...Council of State Chairman Vo Chi Cong and on behalf... (changing "Council of Ministers" to "Council of State")

Australia

Government Urges Joint Sanctions Against PRC
*OW2206042689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0357 GMT
22 Jun 89*

[Text] Sydney, June 22 KYODO—The Australian Government has called on major Western countries to impose joint sanctions on China in order to stop further execution of those sentenced to death following the bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in Beijing's Tiananmen Square, government officials said Thursday.

The government deplored the fact that Chinese authorities on Wednesday executed three Shanghai protesters sentenced to death for setting fire to a train earlier this month despite worldwide appeals not to carry out the death sentences, officials said.

The Australian Government has already imposed sanctions on China such as suspension of all exchange programs between the two countries, the officials said.

Hawke Condemns Executions

*BK2206055489 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Jun 89*

[Excerpts] Unconfirmed reports from China say the authorities have carried out 17 executions for what officials described as serious disruptions to public order. The executions follow the putting to death in Shanghai of three activists convicted of involvement in the recent pro-democracy demonstrations. [passage omitted]

The executions have brought condemnation of the Beijing authorities from around the world, with national spokesmen describing them as judicial murder, disgusting, and an atrocity.

In London, the visiting Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has strongly condemned the executions, while adding that any further action on the matter from Australia will not be based on expediency. [passage omitted]

Marshall Islands

President Concerned Over U.S. Nuclear Waste
*BK2206055589 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Jun 89*

[Text] The president of the Marshall Islands, Mr Amata Kabua, has denied that his country has been seeking to accept the dumping of more American nuclear waste in its territory.

Speaking during a visit to New Zealand, President Kabua said that in fact, his government was concerned about the safety of existing radioactive waste stored in the Marshall Islands.

Mr Kabua said the waste was the result of about 10 years of nuclear tests conducted by the United States during the 1940's and 50's.

The waste had been dumped in a crater and covered with concrete. President Kabua said his government was worried that the waste was becoming loose and he had asked the United States to conduct a safety investigation.

He added that the Marshalls Administration had not accepted, nor had been seeking to have, additional nuclear waste dumped in its territory.

New Zealand

Lange Plans To Protest PRC Executions
*BK2206051289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0448 GMT
22 Jun 89*

[Text] Wellington, June 22 (AFP)—Prime Minister David Lange said Thursday he was summoning China's ambassador in Wellington to tell him formally of the New Zealand Government's "revulsion" at the executions Wednesday in Shanghai of three pro-democracy demonstrators.

The executions were "barbaric", Mr. Lange told a press conference.

"It is totally unacceptable that any government should exact such a price from its own people," he said. "The world is watching China with mounting revulsion and despair at the way it has crushed what were peaceful demonstrations in the quest for democracy."

Mr. Lange said that depending on the Chinese reaction to the formal protest, New Zealand would consider what further steps were appropriate.

Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall said Thursday that the government was "looking very seriously" at curtailing cultural exchanges with China, but no decisions had yet been reached.

"There were discussions going on about a Chinese consular office being set up in Auckland, but I think that will be on the back burner for a while," he added.

Marshall Meets Chinese Envoy
*BK2206085189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT
22 Jun 89*

[Text] Wellington, June 22 (AFP)—Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said after meeting Chinese Ambassador Ni Zhengjian here Thursday that the relationship between the two countries had been "damaged severely" by recent events in China.

Mr Ni was summoned to meet Mr Marshall to hear what Prime Minister David Lange described as New Zealand's "revulsion" at the executions Wednesday in Shanghai of three pro-democracy demonstrators.

Mr Marshall told reporters the half-hour meeting had been "frank", and that the relationship between the two nations was now "very cool".

But asked by reporters after the meeting for his assessment of the relationship, Mr Ni insisted it was still "very good".

At a press conference earlier Thursday Mr Lange said the executions in China were barbaric and particularly revolting to people who had been brought up in a justice system where there were trials and dispassionate appeals.

He said New Zealand's condemnation would not stop at diplomatic exchanges.

"Mr Marshall will be taking up with the ministers attending the post-ASEAN forum dialogue (in Brunei in July) the question of what can be done collectively about it," he said.

"The ultimate avenue, of course, is to cut off your contact diplomatically with them, cut off your trade, but you have to work out what that means. That could be the ultimate punishment of New Zealand and that's not what we're striving to achieve."

The post-ASEAN forum will bring together members and non-members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations after the ASEAN ministerial meeting.

But Ali Alatas, foreign minister of ASEAN member Indonesia, said here Thursday that his country would not join the international condemnation of the executions in China.

Mr Alatas, in Wellington for talks with government ministers and officials, told a press conference that the recent turmoil in China was "essentially an internal matter" which his country had no right to comment upon.

The Indonesian Government would "very much reject" any such international condemnation of anything happening within Indonesia, he said.

"Of course we have followed the situation in China with great care and concern and we hope they will resolve it.

"As a non-aligned country, we believe that while we may have our views about what's happening in somebody else's country, we should not interfere and enforce ourselves on what is essentially an internal affair in another country."

The other ASEAN members are Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Government Orders Soviet Research Ship To Leave
BK2206072989 Hong Kong AFP in English 0708 GMT 22 Jun 89

[Text] Wellington, June 22 (AFP)—The Soviet research ship Akademik Oparin was leaving here Thursday for Australia after the New Zealand Government banned it from local ports for undisclosed reasons, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said.

Foreign Affairs Minister Russell Marshall would not comment on the matter, other than to tell reporters "The government never comments on issues which fall into the area of national security".

The 2,300 tonne ship, carrying 12 Soviet and four U.S. scientists, was refused permission to berth when it arrived in Auckland, north of here, Wednesday [21 June].

Soviet Embassy officials successfully sought permission for the ship to dock in Wellington for provisioning.

Valeriy Bobunov, a counsellor at the Soviet Embassy, denied the vessel was a spy ship, despite the very sophisticated communications equipment it has on board.

He said the Soviet Embassy had approached the Ministry of External Relations and Trade in Wellington for an explanation of the ban, but none had been forthcoming.

Mr. Bobunov said it was the government's right to refuse port access, and while the decision was disappointing no formal complaint would be lodged.

The Akademik Oparin planned to spend two weeks in New Zealand waters collecting marine sponges and other invertebrates in a search for drugs capable of fighting bacterial viruses.

The ship was earlier refused port access in the Pacific island of Tonga, but received full harbour clearance in San Francisco and American Samoa.

The Australian Government has granted permission for the ship to carry out research work in north Queensland waters and to dock twice at Townsville, an Australian foreign affairs spokesman confirmed.

A spokesman for the Soviet scientists on board, Marat Karpeisky, told reporters Wellington's attitude was disappointing, and had been motivated, in his opinion, by the old fear that all Russians were spies.

Last October the Soviet research ship Gyorgiy Dobrovolskiy was denied permission to berth in Wellington and diverted to Bluff, the country's southernmost port.

The Ministry of External Relations and Trade said then that permission had been refused because it believed communications equipment on board was capable of intercepting government and foreign embassy intelligence.

Papua, New Guinea

Bougainville Under Martial Law Starting 26 June
*BK2206104689 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT
22 Jun 89*

[By Wally Hiambohn]

[Text] Port Moresby, June 22 (AFP)—Martial law will be declared in Papua New Guinea's northern province of Bougainville from Monday [26 June] in an attempt to end seven months of violence, Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu said here Thursday.

Mr Namaliu said that details of the state of emergency would be announced in an address to the nation Friday night.

The extreme measures end weeks of speculation and pressure for the government to deal with the crisis, which has claimed 16 lives and led to the closure of the giant Bougainville Copper Ltd mine on the island.

Martial law was expected to initially be imposed for 21 days and involve the suspension of all freedom of movement, right of assembly, right to trial and introduce wide powers of search and arrest.

The government's decision to extend the powers of some 600 police and soldiers sent to the island comes in the wake of failed peace talks aimed at settling the demands of local militant landowners led by Francis Ona.

The landowners want massive compensation from the copper mine operators and secession of Bougainville from Papua New Guinea, both claims having been rejected outright by the government.

The government has revealed that it is braced for a severe economic crisis as a result of the closure of the 54 percent CRA Ltd-owned Bougainville mine, which is a major contributor to government revenue.

Minister of State Ted Diro said the fear of such a situation had forced the cabinet to finally declare martial law on Bougainville.

"If the mine doesn't recommence production by mid-July the country will undergo major structural changes, measures in order to live within our means," Mr Diro said.

"The impact will be quite devastating," he summed up the situation, only one day after Bougainville Copper Ltd was reported to have said it was "bleeding to death" and would not allow itself to run out of money.

(In Melbourne, the share prices of Bougainville Copper and CRA fell sharply in local trading Thursday prior to the government announcement.

(Bougainville Copper, which has said it is losing 2 million U.S. dollars a week as a result of the closure, saw its share price drop 16 cents Thursday to close at 1.82 Australian dollars.

(CRA fell 10 cents to close at 8.50 Australian dollars.

(Analysts said that the price slumps reflected a fear that the copper-rich mine could be closed for up to six months.

("The Bougainville share price is into an area where it's not governed by fundamentals," said A.C. Goode analyst Bill Murray, adding that sentiment was driving it down.)

Government officials have suggested that the revenue losses for the Port Moresby government may necessitate a mini-budget.

Finance and Planning Minister Paul Pora also warned provincial premiers this week of the effect of the Bougainville mine closure and urged them to "refrain from overspending."

"We must all exercise greater restraint, and even tighten our belts, in the event that the Bougainville mine remains closed," Mr Pora said.

"It is the only mine that is contributing to the national budget and a continued closure would seriously affect the government's development policies and programs," he said.

Mr Diro said the government approach to the complex Bougainville conflict had been to handle it with "caution, restraint and responsibility."

"No government would have done it any other way," Mr Diro said. "But now we would have to step up measures and a state of emergency is the most effective tool.

"We've gone past the state of law and order," he said. "It's now an insurgency, where people are ambushing and shooting each other, and the government has not been able to be in control."

Mr Diro said the security forces knew of militant leader Francis Ona's hideout, but he said that to go in and capture him would not solve the entire crisis.

Military Court Reinstates Dismissed Soldiers
BK2106065089 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 21 Jun 89

[Text] A group of Papua New Guinean Defense Force soldiers dismissed early this year for rioting in Port Moresby have been reinstated by a military court. The 32 soldiers were dismissed in a disciplinary action taken

by the force in the aftermath of a violent demonstration for pay increases in February.

Three others were serving jail terms after being convicted on charges of mutiny. The judge, Mr Justice (Brad Myer), in upholding the appeal said the Defense Force did not follow procedures when it dismissed the soldiers. He warned that soldiers and members of the police force should not be involved in public demonstrations. The judge said their action could be interpreted as mutiny in the future.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

June 23, 89

